INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 158 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Congress Scheme To Capture Legislatures

Both Houses To Be Vigorously Contested

CANDIDATE'S PLEDGE & CONTRIBUTION

Parliamentary Committee Concludes Labours

WARDHAGANJ, July 2.

The Parliamentary Committee concluded its labours at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is leaving for Bombay by mail and will issue an appeal to the public for support to the Congress in the ensuing elections.

Candidate's Contribution

The Committee to-day adopted a number of resolutions outlining the details of election arrangements expressing the opinion that the elections to the Upper Houses should be contested as vigorously as to the Lower Houses and fixing Rs. 50 as contribution by each applicant for selection as Congress candidate towards the Provincial Election Fund.

Where Rule Can Be Relaxed

This rule may be relaxed in the case of scheduled castes and backward tribes and areas.—United Press.

The Congress Parliamentary sub-Committee adopted the following rules and regulations:—

(1) The Executive Committee will consist of eleven members and shall conduct affairs of the Committee and may decide on all matters except questions pertaining to policy and final selection of candidates.

(2) The President will have the power to dispose of all urgent matters. He may, whenever he considers proper, dispense with the meeting and dispose of any questions after obtaining the opinions of members by circulation.

(3) The President of any Provincial Congress Committee, if he is unable to attend any meeting, may depute any other member of his Committee to act for him at such a meeting but such persons shall not have any right to vote.

(4) Quorum for meeting of Committee shall be seven.

(5) Final selection of candidates should be made by this Committee.

(6) Every person offering himself for election as a Congress candidate must sign a pledge on a prescribed form.

(7) All correspondence between office-bearers, members and candidates and all communications addressed to members and office-bearers by any person on matters concerning the elections shall be treated as confidential and shall in no case be published unless authorised by general secretaries.

(8) Recommendations, proposals or decisions of Provincial Committees regarding selection of candidates should not be published until finally approved by the Congress Parliamentary Committee except with the expressed permission of the President.

THE PLEDGE

The following is a pledge which the members will have to sign before they are selected as Congress candidates:—

(A) I am a member of the Indian National Congress at so and so place.

(B) I offer myself for election to the Assembly or the Council for so and so constituency.

(c) If I am not accepted as a Congress candidate I hereby undertake not to stand independently or on any other party ticket against a candidate for the said or any other constituency.'

(d) I hereby undertake to conduct an election campaign in accordance with instructions issued by the Congress Committee.

(e) I further declare that I will follow the principles and policy laid down by the Congress or by any other competent authority on its behalf and shall conform to rules and directions duly issued from time to time as well as instructions issued by the party organisation in the Assembly Council for the guidance of members thereof and that if at any time I fail to carry out any such directions or rule or instructions and I am required to resign my seat I shall undertake to do so. I also undertake to resign my seat whenever I am called upon to do so by any competent authority.

The Committee concluded after passing the following resolutions:

"In unitary Legislative Provinces the Provincial Congress Committee shall form Parliamentary Committees for purpose of organising elections to Legislatures in their respective provinces.

CONGRESS PROVINCES.

In composite Legislative provinces, the Congress Provinces will form a joint Parliamentary Committee for the aforesaid purpose and composed as follows:—

Madras Presidency:—Tamil Nadu 5, Andhra 5, Kerala 1, Karnatak 1.

Bombay Presidency: Bombay City 3, Maharastra 5, Gujarat 3 and Karnatak 3.

Central Provinces: Mahakoshal 10, Nagpur 5 and Berar 5.

The Assam and U. P. Parliamentary Committees should include at least one nominee from Sylhet District and the Delhi Province respectively.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Members of the Congress Parliamentary Committee shall be 'ex-officio' members of Parliamentary Boards in their respective provinces.

This Committee is of the opinion that elections to the Upper House should be contested on behalf of Congress as vigorously as for the Lower House.

Provincial Parliamentary Committees should obtain a prescribed pledge from every prospective candidate before the date of selection of suitable candidates by them for recommendation to the Central Committee after announcing such a date. Every pledge shall be accompanied with a contribution of Rs. 50 towards provincial election funds and this may be relaxed in favour of candidates for scheduled castes and backward tribes and areas constituencies.

IF EMERGENCY ARISES.

In case of emergency, Provincial Congress Committees may make a recommendation to the President who will have power to deal with such recommendation on behalf of the Committee.

Provinces should be advised to make their suggestions for the Upper House whenever they consider it advisable without waiting for selection of candidates for the Lower House.

The N. W. F. Parliamentary Board was recognised for the purpose of organising election in N. W. F. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will tour Sind between July 11 and 19. —A. P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An Executive Committee was appointed consisting of the following members:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendraprasad, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. T. Prakasam, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. B. N. Khare, Mr. S. Satyamurthi. One seat is reserved for Bengal.—United Press.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday, is seen (second from right) leaving Victoria Terminus in company of friends.

NO MISLEADING ANY MORE

Australian Govt. Pleads For Lifting Of Sanctions Against Italy

GENEVA, July 2.

Australia's view that Sanctions are now useless was voiced by Mr. Bruce at the League Assembly this morning. He said:—

"In view of all the facts, the Government of Australia is of the opinion that the moment has now been reached when, as far as the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is concerned, Sanctions are of no further avail and should be lifted."

It would be disastrous for the League to continue the Sanctions now and to have to capitulate within a few months owing to the impossibility of maintaining them. It was only fair to Abyssinia that they should declare it themselves there and then. Had not they misled that unfortunate country long enough?—Reuter.

VICTIM ABANDONED TO HIS FATE

GENEVA, July 2.

"It is sad that a bitter confession must be made that the League of Nations have abandoned the victim to his fate," said Mr. De Valera in the Assembly in the course of the debate on sanctions. It was a fulfilment of the worst predictions of all who had decried the League and said that it could not succeed. Apparently no one was ready to risk a war which would be transferred to Europe.

EUROPE: DANGER-POINT

"Europe is obviously the danger point; let us, therefore, set about the urgent task of preserving the peace of Europe and leave aside temporarily such questions as alteration of the Covenant."

REMOVE CAUSES.

Mr. De Valera urged the use of the machinery provided in the Covenant to remove obvious injustices and make territorial and other adjustments which present conditions demand:—In other words remove the obvious causes of the war now threatening. He warned the Assembly not to wait too late.

The High Commissioner, Sir James Parr, informed the Assembly that New Zealand favoured the maintenance and intensification of sanctions.—Reuter.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru smilingly acknowledging the greetings of the public assembled at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday.

PRESIDENT IN BOMBAY

Will Leave For Allahabad To-night

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, accompanied by Mr. Upadhyaya, his secretary, arrived in Bombay at 2 p.m. this afternoon by the Nagpur Express from Wardha after the Working Committee meeting.

The Pandit was looking very tired and is not keeping good health. Pandit Jawaharlal was not prepared to say what transpired behind the scenes at Wardha.

There is no particuar significance attached to his arrival in Bombay. He came to fulfil a promise to his sister that he would come to Bombay in July.

The President is staying as before with Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing (his sister) and will be leaving for Allahabad to-morrow night.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, entered III class compartment and greeted the Congress President, on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

Among those who welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at V. T. were, besides Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing, Miss Nowroji, Mr. Ramdas Pratap, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Mulraj Karsondas.

GERMANY'S AIR STRENGTH

Premier Baldwin Replies To Lord Londonderry's Speech

LONDON, July 2.

Two minutes' cheering greeted the arrival of Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons after a few days' absence during recuperation after the strain of recent events. The cheers gained in heartiness in consequence of the recent rumours in a section of the press regarding the Premier's health and possible retirement.

Replying to a question by Labourite Johnson regarding Lord Londonderry's speech, Mr. Baldwin declared that when saying he had been misled about the rate of acceleration of the German Air Armament, he intended no reflection upon any Department of individual.

Mr. Baldwin added that it was always more difficult to obtain accurate information about a country which published no defence estimates. Government were satisfied that their present information of Germany's air strength, which was derived from a variety of sources, represented the actual state of affairs as far as could be accurately obtained.—Reuter's Special.

REVISION OF INDO-JAP. TRADE AGREEMENT

MADRAS, July 2.

A Coimbatore message says that Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingham Chettiar, M.L.C., has been invited by the Government of India to be a non-official adviser to the Government in connection with the proposed revision of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. Dewan Bahadur Chettiar is leaving for Simla forthwith.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

BANK OF FRANCE GOLD HOLDINGS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 2.

For the first time since March 26 the Bank of France return reveals an increase in gold holdings which, although only amounts to 607 thousand sterling, is nevertheless noteworthy as showing at long last a definite check to the gold drain from France.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that the British Bank Note circulation has reached another record which, while primarily attributable to holiday demands, demonstrates the reluctance of continental hoarders to part with Sterling Notes.—

Bihar Govt. Indicts Colliery Manager

GUILTY OF FAILURE OF DUTY

Certificate To Be Suspended For Two Years

Reports of the Courts of Inquiry appointed by the Bihar Government in connection with the gruesome pit fire tragedies in the Loyabad and Kurhurbari Coal Mines resulting in many deaths and several injured, are published.

Lack Of Arrangements

In the former case, the report points to the lack of proper arrangements for extinguishing fires and recommends the desirability of fitting suitable hose connections and of making the installation of a telephone system compulsory.

Manager Found Guilty

As regards the Kurhurbari tragedy, the Court finds Manager W. T. Station guilty of the charge levelled against him, but recommends exoneration. The Bihar Government, however, after considering the report decided to direct the Manager's certificate held by him to be suspended for a period of two years.

PATNA, July 2.

The Bihar Government's resolution regarding the report of the Court of Enquiry on the conduct and competence of Mr. W. T. Station, Manager, Kurhurbari Colliery, (Joktiabad), Giridi District, Hazaribagh, has been published.

"The principal charge against Mr. Station was that he permitted the use of liquid oxygen and explosives in a place which was dry and dusty and thereby contravened the instructions issued to the Colliery Manager by the Colliery Superintendent of the East Indian Railway and he permitted the firing of shots in contravention to the Indian Coal mines regulations."

The Court found that this charge had been proved, but after discussing other aspects of the case decided not to recommend Mr. Station's certificate to be cancelled or suspended. The Court has come to the definite conclusion that the general conditions of working in the place where both dry and dusty at the time of the accident.

The Local Government has come to the conclusion that the manager should have known and may reasonably be expected to have known that the place where the shots were being fired was unsafe for that purpose. By permitting liquid oxygen and explosives to be used in that place without the precaution of watering, Mr. Station was guilty of a definite failure to do his duty, something more than an error of judgment, which resulted in the death of a large number of persons employed in the mines.

After carefully considering the report of the Court of Enquiry and for reasons set out, the local Government direct that the Manager's certificate held by Mr. Station be suspended for a period of two years from the date of publication of the resolution.

It will be recalled that 62 persons died and 76 were injured in this accident.—A.P.

COLLIERY TRAGEDY INQUIRY REPORT

PATNA, July 2.

The report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Bihar Government to inquire into the causes and circumstances attending the accident which occurred on January 30th in Loyabad Colliery, District Manbhum, published today firstly, describes where and how the fire was first discovered, the measures taken to prevent it from spreading and rescue work after the first two explosions.

In the opinion of the Court of Inquiry it seems to have been established that the fire broke out in the air crossing. The total number of persons killed was 35. The measures taken by the Manager to check the fire appear to have been suitable and natural ones in the circumstances. Rescue measures also seem to have been as efficient as possible with the equipment available.

They recommend to the management the advisability of fitting suitable hose connections at convenient intervals on all main delivery columns with lengths of hose-pipes kept in readiness or supplies of sand kept in various parts of the mines. It is their opinion that had some such arrangement been available at Loyabad, the fire might have been extinguished earlier.

They also recommend that the question of making the installation of a telephone system compulsory in certain mines be considered.—A.P.

THE REST JOIN THEIR EXPELLED COLLEAGUES

GENEVA, July 2.

The Italian Delegation states that the remainder of the Italian journalists have left Geneva in order to mark their solidarity with their expelled colleagues. They have gone to Canton Vaud, from where all will proceed to Italy.—Reuter's Special.

ARAB CASE PRESENTED IN LONDON

LONDON, July 2.

The Arab Delegation now in London presented the case as regards Palestine at a private meeting in the House of Commons attended by over a hundred members of Parliament of all parties and presided over by Earl Winterton.

The speakers were accorded an attentive hearing after which a large number of questions representing the different view points were asked and answered by the Delegation.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND UNION JACK

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons Labourite Parker enquired whether the Governor of Burma alone was allowed to fly the Union Jack on his motor car and suggested the restoration of the right of British subjects to use Union Jack at all times and everywhere.

Mr. Butler said he had no information regarding the use of the Union Jack in Burma and promised to consider the subject.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR SULTAN'S HEALTH

NAIROBI, July 2.

The Government Surgeon has left for Zanzibar to operate upon the Sultan whose health is causing anxiety.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately Gujarati-knowing Graduate having experience in business line. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary Box No. 6485, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Shorthand Typist, Graduates, Under-graduates Teachers, Male and Female B.A., B.T., S.T.C., Lady Doctors M.B.B.S., Nurses at once. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd Floor, Rajabhadur Mansion, Fort. (6489)

Wanted—Life Assurance Organisers for Bombay City and Suburbs. European Life Office has vacancies for experienced organisers of proved ability. Applications in the first instance to Box No. 3468, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—A Graduate B.A., B.T. or B.A., S.T.C. with second language Sanskrit. Apply immediately to the Secretary, A. V. School, Anklav via Vasad. (6466)

Wanted a qualified, competent and experienced coach to coach up a student for I.C.S. examination. Apply with testimonials and qualifications to Box No. 6463, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young energetic and well experienced persons for the Fancy Department. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3459).

Wanted: Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6475).

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Modern Economic Development. He should be able to teach Commercial Law to B.Com. classes. Apply immediately stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to S. R. Rallan. Principal. (3458)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Christian young man familied seeks immediate employment, Clerk-Typist. Honest and willing worker. Any salary. Good references. Please reply Box 6460. "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matriculates, passed or incomplete, have fitting courses. Education cheap and efficient. Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra (Bellary). (6474).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6457).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Now Ready. 1936 edition of Pear's Cyclopaedia. Forty-sixth edition Re. 1/12. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (6465)

Now Ready. Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World 1936. A guide to the Export and Import, shipping and manufacturing Industries. 2 vols. Rs. 48. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3466).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export Firm want Financier Partner able to invest Rs. Ten Thousand ready cash. Substantial profits guaranteed. Apply Box 6483, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Reliable Sole Selling Agents and Distributors for Specified territories on attractive terms for Mathur & Manzoor's Hydrogen Peroxide, a product of superior quality approved and purchased by all Medical authorities. Apply Mathur and Manzoor Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Cawnpore (India). (6476).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Grandex Contraceptive and Hygienic appliances. Samples and full particulars 4 annas stamps. Dixon Toilet Co., Bezwada. (6483).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOOLS.

Two 18 Passengers Crossley Buses in perfect running order with newly built bodies are for sale for reasonable price. Can be inspected at Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalia Tank Road. (6471)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A REPAIR SHOP OR FACTORY.

To be let on a reasonable rent one big open space with sheds most suitable for a Repair Mechanic Works or Small Factory. Apply ESTATE MANAGER, Daroowala Bros., Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalia Tank Road. (6470)

MORVI RAILWAY.

COAL TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 18,000 Tons (Eighteen thousand) of Selected Grade Steam Coal, to be delivered in four steamer loads between October 1936 & 15th April, 1937, for free delivery at Navlakhi loaded into wagons weighed on Navlakhi weigh-bridge.

(2) The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the above-mentioned quantity, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Coal," mentioning name of Colliery, Seam number or name, and Proprietors' name, & accompanied by the latest analysis of the Indian Coal Grading Board of the coal offered, and Rs. 500 as Earnest Money.

(3). Our usual terms and conditions of contract agreement can be had on payment of Re 1 per copy.

(4). Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 P.M. of Tuesday the 28th, July 1936. No tender will be accepted after that date.

(5). Stevedoring, Landing &c. work will be done by the Port Authorities of the Morvi State for charges of which the tenderer should refer to the Port Commissioner.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY.
Stores Superintendent.
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, 27th June, 1936.
3444.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1009 E 1002
30-6-36. 26-6-36.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Trikamdas Mavji lately of Andheri Hindu Inhabitant, resided at 70, Kurla Road, Andheri, outside Bombay, having no occupation ..... Deceased.

LUXMIBAI, widow of Surji Virji of Andheri, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 70, Kurla Road, Andheri, outside Bombay, the sole Executrix named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 24th day of June, 1936.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3471

Public Notices.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO. LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE SCRIP bearing No. 5439 in respect of one share of The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., standing in my name has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered office of the Company, Shahabad (Deccan), otherwise duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned. the present holder of the share.

(Sd.) AMEER BI.
Wife of Gulam Mohiuddin
17th June, 36. 6486.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of pupil nurses in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references as to their conduct, one of which should be from a respectable lady. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for three months' training in one of the larger hospitals. After the completion of the Course, they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council. A stipend of Rs. 10 P. M. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of 12 months.

Applications with school leaving certificates should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th July 1936.

J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1936.
3470.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CATHOLIC STATUES AND GOOD-WILL OF A. PERREIRA & CO.

By order of the Official Assignee Good-will and going concern with Catholic Statues, moulds, furniture, &c. of A. Perreira & Co., Insolvents at Gazdar Building, Dhobitalao will be sold on FRIDAY, July 3, 1936 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of gold ornaments advertised to take place on the 9th has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 CASKS BEST AUSTRALASIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 9th July, 1936, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the godown at Anjir Wadi, Rose Cottage Lane, off Mount Road, Mazagaon:—

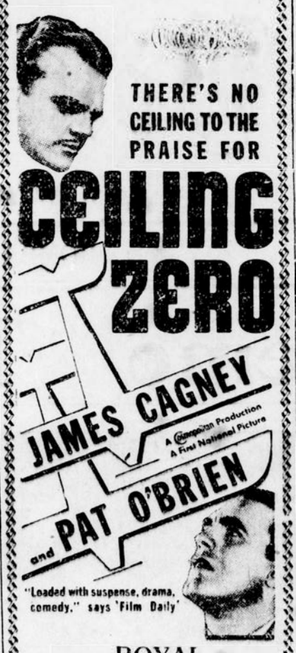
14 Casks Best Australasian Mutton Tallow Champion Brand D. A. R. No. 150 to 163 weight 104-0-7.

14 Casks Best Australasian Mutton Tallow "Champion Brand" D. A. R. No. 164 to 177 weight 103-2-10.

14 Casks Best Australian Mutton Tallow "Champion Brand" D.A.R. No. 178 to 191 weight 104-0-8.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.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CEILING ZERO
JAMES CAGNEY
A Cosmopolitan Production
A First National Picture
and PAT O'BRIEN
"Loaded with suspense, drama, comedy," says 'Film Daily'
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Near Aibless Baug,
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Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LORETTA Young FRANCHOT Tone
in THE UNGUARDED HOUR
Great performances in a thrilling story by the beautiful star now welcomed back on the screen . . . and by the dashing hero of "Mutiny on the Bounty!"

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LEWIS STONE ROLAND YOUNG JESSIE RALPH DUDLEY DIGGES
Based on the play "The Unguarded Hour" by Ladislaus Fodor
English adaptation by Bernard Merivale
A Sam Wood Production
Produced by Lawrence Weingarten
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NEXT SATURDAY!
'THE THIN MAN'S" WIFE HAS GOTTEN HERSELF MIXED UP INTO THE GAYEST . . . SMARTEST . . . ROMANTIC ADVENTURE OF THE YEAR!
MYRNA LOY
in
"WHIPSAW"
with
SPENCER TRACY
And a fine supporting cast
Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

IMPERIAL
Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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JEEVAN NAIYA
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SANDER'S Cataractin
Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.
SANDER'S Eyedrop
An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B. 11401, Calcutta, Or, Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Prevention of Gambling Squad raided two places in Parel and effected 13 arrests under strange circumstances last night.

One of the places was being used it was alleged, for receiving 'sutta' bets, where only one or two persons were stationed and at the other place the "sutta" slips were kept.

The Police had watched the two places for the last two days and, after verification, they raided them last night. The places raided were: Ibrahim Mansions, Supari Baug Road, Parel and Room No. 43, 3rd floor, Vegetarian Mansion, Parel.

The persons are alleged to have been used to collect "sutta" bets on the ground-floor, near the stair case, just behind a hair-cutting saloon in Ibrahim Mansions, and were keeping the chits in Vegetarian Buildings.

The arrested men were placed before the Dadar Court this morning and were bailed out in the sum of Rs. 20 each till July 9.

The names of the accused are: Divakar Dattatriya, Chandrashekar Achudutt, Gopal Sridhar Shetty, James Menezes, Narayan Venkappa, Duddamusla Kadya, Raghunath Laxman, Nathoo Kashiram, Seetharam Ramji, Solomon Davis, Venkappa Nanoo, Laxuman Ganpat and Joseph Gonsalves.

During the raid several "sutta" slips, including one indicating the name of the punter, were recovered, it is alleged, from the Vegetarian Building.

Sub-Inspector N. S. Sawant was in charge of the raid.

Damodar Daji Thakkar was arrested by the Byculla Police yesterday and produced before the Additional Court, Mazagaon, this morning.

It will be remembered that at about 5 a.m. on June 25 last Rajimatbai, a woman of 55, was knocked down by a car near the Byculla Market and died in the hospital four days later. The driver of the car which knocked her down did not stop, but shut off the lights and drove away.

This accused, who is alleged to be the person who was driving the car, was traced to Galwadi, Girgaum, and arrested.

He was ordered to be released on bail till July 16 next.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to drowning in the sea at the Back Bay reclamation, either accidental or suicidal, at the inquest held to-day over the body of an unknown European or Anglo Indian.

Last night, the police received information that a body had been washed on the rocks at Back Bay. They went and recovered the body.

Blood had come out by the ear and forehead presumably by being knocked against the rocks.

The Coroner ordered that the body should be kept for a few days to see if any claimants would turn up. The description of the body is as follows:—About 20 years of age, medium height, thin build, fair complexion, wearing white pants, coffee coat and jacket, necktie, and red shoes.

Mariumbi, a woman aged 28 years, was to-day put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon under the prevention of Prostitution Act. She was arrested yesterday by Inspector Chowdhary.

It is alleged that Nagamma, a widow from Hyderabad, having quarelled with her brother, came to Bombay with a man named Mohan, alias Chotoo.

On arrival Mohan, who happened to know the accused, took Nagamma to her place at 10th Lane Kamatipura. After about a week Marium forced Nagamma to lead a life of prostitution.

Later the accused opened a brothel at 11th Street, Kamatipura, where she kept Nagamma and two others, Mukti and Erranna. The latter paid rent and shared half their earnings with the accused, whereas Nagamma had to give her entire earnings.

Nagamma got disgusted with her life and tried to get away, but the accused would not let her go, nor would she give her the property she had been entrusted with.

The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 250 till the 16th of July.

Arikumari (21) was put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of attempted suicide.

It is alleged that because she was being worried by her creditors, she wanted to put an end to her life and took iodine for that purpose. But she was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she is still under treatment.

She was let off on bail till July 16.

"EXTENSION IMPOSSIBLE"

Government's "No" To Commission Agents

That the Government of Bombay find it impossible to extend the period of enrolment of voters in the city, by a fortnight, is the reply, re-affirmed in a letter to the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, who had telegraphically requested the authorities to extend the date.

The reply states that the matter was considered by the Governor-in-Council, and it would not be possible to correct, revise and distribute the electoral rolls by August 11 next.

There is thus no hope of extending the period further and the time for enrolment of voters expires by 5 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

Meanwhile applications are pouring in a stream at the Congress House and a number of women were seen visiting the Congress House and personally handing in the applications to the Clerk specially appointed for the purpose.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Journalist Sues Sirdar Vallabhbhai

BOMBAY: Thursday.

A summons was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel to answer a charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Jayantilal H. Amin of the "Bombay Samachar" editorial staff.

The complainant stated that he was a member of the Patidar community of a territory known as "Charotar" in Kaira District.

It was the custom of this community not to give a girl in marriage to a boy of a village which did not fall within a particular group of six villages in "Charotar."

The complainant alleges that Sardar Patel, in his speech, made several false malicious and defamatory statements against his character and thereby lowered his reputation.

The daughter of Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel was betrothed and subsequently married to the son of Mr. Shankerbhai J. Amin who hailed from Virsad, a village outside the group. There was some disapproval over this union and complainant alleged that at the instance of Mr. Somabhai J. Patel, the eldest brother of Sardar V. J. Patel, he had convened a meeting of the Patidars of those six villages at Hira Baug on May 6 last.

At the meeting, complainant stated, that Sardar V. J. Patel made a "Hitler like" speech denouncing the activities of the complainant and the propaganda carried on in the "Bombay Samachar" against the betrothal.

Complainant stated that the insinuations were levelled against him and alleged that Sardar V. J. Patel had pointed him out to those present at the meeting as the person who was responsible for the protest meeting. He alleged that he had thus been defamed and his reputation had suffered in consequence of these statements and prayed for process against Sardar V. J. Patel for defamation.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari presented the complaint.

TOOK REBUKE TO HEART

Dadar Schoolboy Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dwarkadas Shanker, aged 15 years, a student of the Chabildas Lallubhai High School, Dadar, was found lying dead by the side of the Railway track in front of the Bombay Fort Trust Chawl, between Sewri and Wadala Railway Station. His head was crushed, pieces of his skull being strewn over the place which was saturated with blood.

A small chit was found in the pocket of the deceased. It stated that he was committing suicide to save himself from false accusations and thereby losing his reputation.

Sadashiv Sakharam Parab, a relative of the boy stated that he had no father and that his mother was in her native place. The boy lived with him at Vadala.

Yesterday at about 8-30 p.m., he rebuked the boy for neglecting his lessons. The boy took his food and went to sleep in another room.

At 12-30 a.m. he was not in his bed but his relative did not suspect anything wrong.

At 6 this morning witness saw a crowd in front of his residence, on the railway track. He went there and found that the mangled remains of the boy that had attracted the crowd.

The inquest is to be taken up to-morrow.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Miserable Plight Of Indians In S. Africa

Victims Of Flagrant Colour Prejudices

"No Cause For Jubilation Over A. L. T. Amendment Act", Says Noted Indian Congress Leader

Opinion on the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act is divided, as the grievances of the Indians in South Africa have not yet been redressed, was the view expressed to a "Chronicle" representative by Mr. M. S. Kharwa, a member of the Natal Indian Congress and an ex-President of the Muslim Youth League of Natal, who returned from that country recently.

It will be recalled that the Union Parliament of South Africa recently passed the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill giving effect to an understanding arrived at by the Conference of 1932 and the detailed recommendations made on that basis by the Feetham Commission for setting aside Block areas already occupied by Indians in mining areas in the Transvaal and for granting exemptions to individuals outside these areas.

But exemption will be operative only after the Union Parliament has passed a resolution of affirmation. Exemption for occupation in individual cases of places outside block areas rests at the discretion of the Ministers.

Fly In Ointment

"That is the fly in the ointment," Mr. M. S. Kharwa told our representative "as there is no saying what sort of Ministers we get." Although the present minister is fair and just in his discretion, he added, it could not be held that his successors would always exercise the same discretion in granting exemptions.

Experience had shown Indians that their grievances had not been redressed. There was little or no attempt made by the Municipality, in Natal for example, to do so. He then referred to the notorious Slums Act which has given wide powers to the Municipality and the Minister and which has been used to discriminate against Indians.

The Slums Act had virtually wiped out the last vestige of a miserable existence that the small property owners enjoyed, Mr. Kharwa told the representative.

Cleared Out Bag And Baggage

The people residing in the Added Areas, like the Over Port Area, the Sydenham area, the West Will, Umgenia, Greenwood Park, Umhlatuzana and several other areas were ordered by one stroke of the Act to vacate bag and baggage from these places.

"The incessant protests and resolutions passed by representative Indian bodies against that inhuman Act," added Mr. Kharwa, went unheeded.

"Under these circumstances what redress of grievances can we hope and seek?" Mr. Kharwa asked.

But the Natal Municipality had made ample provisions for the poor European residents there, he continued. There were such schemes as the Botanical Gardens Scheme, the Congella scheme, in each of which there are no less than 500 houses. More schemes are yet to come and will be launched shortly where more poor European residents will be housed. Even the Unemployment Relief Committee set up by the authorities made a glaring discrimination by giving 8 sh. a day for an European unemployed and £2 per month for an Indian.

Left To Shift For Themselves

While the "slum area" which was a serried block of hovels, covered with corrugated iron sheets, the only place of miserable existence for poor Indians, is "brushed clean" by the new Act, the Indian residents are left to shift for themselves.

"There are many other grievances which the Indians have to suffer through and one can feel the sting of them only if you are an eye-witness to these; but it is idle to say that our grievances in South Africa are redressed as we, here, in India are shown only a part of the picture."

Mr. Kharwa then, referred to other grievances like those of colour prejudice which is rampant even now, petty jealousies shown by the European traders and the severe restriction put on licences for trade by Indians.

Within a space of eight years ten Indian shopkeepers were murdered in broad daylight in a danger spot like that of Loskop by natives. But fire-arms are denied to the Indian trading community there, under such uncertain and dangerous circumstances.

In the trams, as has been constantly pointed out and protested against in public platforms and the Press, only three rear seats in the upper decks are provided for Indians. Even those three rear seats are divided between the Indians and the natives.

"That is a flagrant instance of colour prejudice and discrimination still existing," Mr. Kharwa added.

Banned In Lifts

Even the electric lifts in local firms are banned for Indians.

"Under these circumstances I sincerely feel," he added, "that the Agent General and the Ministers are completely hamstrung and it is futile to hope that our grievances will be redressed in the near future. Therefore I am not so very jubilant as some people are over the recent Asiatic Land Tenure Act passed by the Union Government."

TRAMS HELD UP AT LAL BAUG

Mishap To Electric Wire Brings Service To Standstill

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At about 1-15 p.m. this afternoon, a hanger holding the electric wire near Lal Baug, gave way as a result of which the Tramway service from Dadar to Victoria Gardens came to a standstill.

Several running cars are standing near the Lal Baug tram station unable to proceed further.

Passengers were asked to alight and a huge crowd gathered round the cars to see the "Tamasha."

An Afghan woman, named Ghulam Fatima was convicted under Section 511, I. P. C. by Sardar Abdul Samad Khan, City Magistrate, Lahore, and sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for theft.

AVIATION LIGHTING ON THE "WELSCHAP"

(Continued from page 9).

cated just outside the bounds of the aerodrome, e.g., trees or houses, there should be a red light as a warning signal at the place of each obstacle.

With the boundary lights, the illuminated T landing indicator and the red obstacle lights, it is possible to effect a landing. However, landing is nevertheless made easier when the ground itself if lighted too. The airman is then better able to judge his altitude. On many aerodromes power incandescent lamps in reflectors are used for this purpose. At "Welschap" experiments are being conducted with a number of super high-pressure mercury lamps, which are of enormous candlepower and whose light produces more distinct and sharply accentuated contrasts on the aerodrome than white light. For these experiments four lighting units of this kind are in use, which are so installed that one light or two lights are switched on at a time, according to the landing direction. In this way very satisfactory results have been obtained. The installation is not yet a definite one that can be taken as a standard for every aerodrome; it is to be enlarged and will in its final form be equipped with six lights.

AIRMAN'S WORST ENEMY.

The airman's worst enemy is fog which is liable to be a great nuisance to him when landing, and when it is night as well he has to be doubly cautious. When the aerodrome lighting is concealed from view by a dense curtain of fog through which even sodium light cannot penetrate sufficiently, an airman has to employ other means to guide him when landing. He then relies on the radio beacon, the signals of which enable him to determine the correct place and direction of landing. In a fog the wind is usually more or less stationary, so that landing can then be effected in the most favourable direction, i.e., in the lengthwise direction of the aerodrome. At "Welschap" in order to give the airman as much visible guidance as is at all possible, just before he lands, a number of additional lights—threshold lights—have been installed between the normal boundary-lights at the points of intersection of the course line and the boundary of the aerodrome. This is the best that can be offered in the shape of visible aids in a fog.

PILOT BEACON.

We have yet to mention the pilot beacon, which revolves in a similar manner to a lighthouse beacon and can be seen over a very wide radius.

This completes our description of the fixed lighting installation in use on the "Welschap' aerodrome. But just as the guard of a train has to use a green light at night to give the engine-driver the starting signal, it is also necessary for an aviator to be warned by a signal-light before taking off. For this purpose the airport master has at his disposal a number of white, green and red signal-lights, and in addition "Welschap" has its field telephone by which persons on the aerodrome can be reached, plug sockets being provided at each boundary light.

All the connections of the fixed lighting installation converge into the watch-tower of the station building, where the control table displays a plan of the aerodrome. When the boundary lights or any of the other lights are switched on, the corresponding miniature lights on the plan light up too, so that one can see at a glance whether the lighting is as it should be. The switches are, moreover, arranged in an easily surveyable manner and are clearly marked, and in addition supervisory instruments have been provided to ensure good functioning of the installation. This is the case, for instance, in regard to the T landing-indicator. It is of the utmost importance that this T-indicator shall always indicate the right direction, for a wrong positioning might well prove disastrous to the airman. On the control table there is therefore a meter in electrical connection with the T indicator, so that the position of the latter can be read on the dial, and there is another meter in connection with the lighter and absolutely reliable wind-indicator on the roof of the watch-tower. When in a calm, the correct wind-direction is not indicated by the T-indicator, one need only press a button in order to start a motor which turns the T to the right direction!

The construction of the centre control table has thus been planed so as to cover every requirement, so that the control of this very complicated system of switches is resolved into the mere pressing of buttons and reading of instruments arranged for easy survey.

A Madras message says:—

Bangalore Indians and the M. & S.M. Railway drew in the final of of the Madras Hockey Tournament on Wednesday. The match will be replayed to-day.

"SIGN THIS MEMORIAL"

Appeal To Parents And Guardians Of Plucked Matric Students

A memorial is proposed to be presented to the Chancellor of the Bombay University by some of the parents and guardians of the plucked Matric Students.

A circular appeal to the parents and guardians to sign the memorial says:

The parents and guardians of some of the unsuccessful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination are memorialising the Chancellor of the University of Bombay to review the results of that Examination and afford such relief as is possible under Section (5) of the University Act.

It is their urgent request and appeal to other parents and guardians and the unsuccessful candidates to sign this Memorial in their thousands so as to demonstrate that it is not affected only a few unsuccessful candidates, but the whole general public of the Presidency is distressed at the present policy of the University in this connection.

Copies of the Memorial for signatures will be circulated in all schools and other important places. A copy will also be kept at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Narayan Ashram, near Kennedy Bridge, between the hours of 8 and 11-30 in the morning and 5 and 6-30 in the evening.

Matriculation Scandal

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee write:—

A section of the communal Press of the city has been carrying on a vile propaganda to the effect that the present Matric agitation is wholly a Gujerati affair.

The "lie direct" to such statements has been given by the many mass meetings of the students held all over Maharashtra in support of the Bombay Students' demonstration and the demands that they have made on behalf of the Matriculation students. Many prominent Maharashtrians of the city of Bombay,—educationists, and literary and public men,—have supported the demands and grievances of the students at public meetings and in the press.

The five-thousand strong meeting of Poona students was convened by Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C., C. B. Agarwal, Bar-at-Law, Achyut Patwardhan, Dr. G. S. Kher Ph. D., S. L. Karandikar and others to carry on the struggle of these students in co-operation with Bombay and other centres. In the face of such representative names can anybody but the most rabid communalist assert that Maharashtrian public opinion is not ranged solidly to obtain bare justice for the helpless victims of the Matriculation slaughter?

In Aid Of Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Volunteers

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Volunteer Corps, a Charity Show was arranged by the management at the Minerva Talkies in aid of the Corps when the film 'Devdas' was shown under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Well-known Khoja families of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Lalji, Dawood Nassur, as well as Mr. Hassanali P. Ebrahim and many other well-known persons were present. Besides this Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jenabai and Karmali Dhunji Orphanages and Lalji Sajun Girls' School had also accepted the invitation.

After the interval, the President of the Corps, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji, M.L.A., Mr. Abdulrazaq Ahmedbhoy and Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared on the stand and Mr. Nariman spoke on the importance of Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji said that this corps has been rendering great services to their community. After congratulating the members of the Corps Mr. Rashidbhoy B. Versi. Dr. Ebrahim K. Merchant, Mr. Mahomedali Dawood, Mr. Ebrahim Meherali, Mr. Haji Gulamhusein Haji Bachoo Ali and thanking the proprietor of the theatre and film, Mr. Abdeali Moosaji and Mr. Mamuji, he took his seat.

After garlanding Messrs Nariman and Hooseinbhoy Lalji the show was resumed and concluded.

Vijay Dev, a clerk of Messrs. Bhasin and Company, Stockbrokers and Commission Agents, who is alleged to have committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,640, and further alleged to have made a false charge of highway robbery against a Muslim, was produced by the Police in the court of Sardar Harbhagat Singh, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, to stand his trial.

SOUL-STIRRING STORY

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All these COMMANDED BY DISTINGUISHED DIRECTION GO TO MAKE

PRABHAT'S AND INDIA'S 1ST SEA-DRAMA

Amar Jyoti

(IMMORTAL FLAME)

The "Radiant" Production of the year— with gleaming Stars

DURGA KHOTE
SHANTA APTE
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प्रभात चित्र
PRABHAT

OPENS TO-MORROW AT KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE

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Sing to your heart's content! But, remember, your lips are a focus of attention. Only *really* white teeth are a fitting accompaniment to pretty lips

Assure the gleaming whiteness of your teeth by using Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste. "Macleaned" teeth are really clean teeth, always white and sparkling. All stains are gently melted away by a special solvent, enamel polished and gums made firmer. Decay is resisted and germs defied. These are some of the rewards of using Macleans. You will discover others if *you* Maclean *your* teeth each day.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube...

Amarnath: Victim Of Pre-Arranged Plan?

Army Man And Third Rate Cricketer Decide: Not In Honours List: Social Conflicts In India: A New Book: Katial And Medical Council: Hindi Prachar In London

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, June 24.
(By Air Mail).

By a series of accidents, I have to refer in this dispatch to five Indians whom come from the Punjab. Two of these sturdy Punjabees, I am afraid, provide a pathetic and tragic story. The third one has added a page of fame to his literary fame. The fourth one—a medical practitioner—is in battle with the London medical authorities. The last one has lived up to his reputation as a good old social figure.

AMARNATH INCIDENT.

A sea voyage of a young Indian is generally mixed with a feeling of excitement and sadness. But it is a tragedy when it is undertaken in circumstances which find Amarnath isolated from his other colleagues. He appears to be a victim of a prearranged decision of an army man and a third rate cricketer. Here is a strange combination of Major Brittain-Jones with a pose of a disciplinaire under the training of a Viceroy, known for his ordinances and a Maharaja, whose class is rarely credited with a strict disciplined life. The only common thing with the two men that has tied them together is the lack of vision. And a man without vision can captain All-India Eleven, without difficulty, though he cannot find a place in a Quadrangular tournament even in his own community. Sympathy of Indians, particularly of young India, naturally goes to Amarnath, who may have to say a lot to the Board of Cricket Control in India before final judgment is passed on the unhappy episode.

HONOURS LIST.

The King's Birthday Honours list will disappoint many in India, who expected to be honoured, but find themselves to be called upon to give more proofs of their loyalty to the King-Emperor and his Empire. This reminds me of the story given out by one of the afternoon papers. It says that Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has been raised to the peerage, took a firm line against the "purchase" of honours by Indians. Once, as the story goes, when a disappointed aspirant appealed to him through the Viceroy himself with a large donation to a hospital, Sir Malcolm replied drily that the gentleman "seemed to think the fountain of honour was the village pump." Though not a good parallel, the story reminds me of Sardar Mohan Singh, who has been confined to his home. I regret to note he broke his ankle recently. I am sure Sardar Mohan Singh would have been as happy as Sir George Harvey, a Conservative M.P. who was told in a nursing home that His Majesty had knighted him. Perhaps Sardar Mohan Singh will have a better smile at the end of the year. For the moment his friends who had thought that the Sardar Saheb was a "cert" in the Honours List have found that their calculations have gone wrong. They had felt that the Sardar Saheb's two receptions in honour of Lord Zetland and Lord Linlithgow meant that the young King will remember him on his birthday.

SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN INDIA.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, who made an amusing success with his "Untouchable," has a new novel "The Coolie," published by Lawrence & Wishart (7s. 6d.) "India," the young author says, "has suffered from the distortions of yellow journalism on one hand and the romantic-exotic on the other." Dr. Anand breaks new ground by interpreting India realistically in terms of the basic social conflicts. in "Untouchable," he was concerned to show the breakdown of caste. In the present work, he traces the rise of the class system in India through the life of a peasant boy uprooted from the land. Munoo, the boy had heard how the landlord had seized his father's five acres of land because the interest on the mortgage covering the unpaid rent had not been forthcoming when the rains had been scanty and the harvests bad. He knew how his father had died a slow death of bitterness and disappointment and left his mother a penniless beggar to support a young brother-in-law and a child in arms. The sight of his mother, grinding grain between the scarred surface of the mill stones which she gyrated round and round, round and round by the wooden handle, now with the right hand, and now with the left, day and night, had become indelibly imprinted on his mind. Also the sight of her as she had lain dead on the ground, with a horrible yet sad, set expression on her face had sunk into his subconscious with all its weight of tragic dignity and utter resignation.

What Munoo does is well a perusal of 340 pages which conclude: "But in the early hours of one unreal white night he (Munoo) passed away—the tide of his life having reached back to the deeps." This happened in Simla where one can engage a pony for a morning trot at Anandale for less than a shilling a day, where eggs are six pence a dozen, where there are magnificent hotels, dance halls, night clubs, cinemas, where there are all the luxuries and amenities of the West at the knock down prices of the East, so that even Golders Green and Ealing live like Mayfair and Piccadilly. Alas, in this High Simla Munoo died as a rickshaw coolie of an Anglo-Indian lady.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

Dr. C. L. Katial, the Deputy Mayor of Finsbury, is having an uphill task in calling upon the medical authorities to do justice to Indians in connection with the British Post Graduates' Hospital at Hammersmith. For all intents and purposes, the doors of this hospital are open to those who belong to the members of the British Empire. However, in practice, not a single Indian has been admitted for training within the precinct of this precious institution. Dr. Katial, who is familiar with the many handicaps which Indian students have to bear, therefore, moved in the matter and raised the question at a recent meeting of the Labour Party Medical Council. But it is a case of going from pillar to post. He tabled a resolution calling upon the authorities to give effect to the regulations under which the hospital is governed by accepting the applications of Indian students. As he told me yesterday, one stage is passed. The resolution has been forwarded to Lord Snell, the chairman of the London County Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, head of the Medical Services Committee and to the India Office. I may have to refer to this matter in a separate dispatch next week.

HINDI PRACHAR.

When the members of the Hindustani Speaking Union visited the residence of Mr. R. S. Nehra, the Indian Solicitor, on Sunday afternoon in response to his invitation, they noticed a new departure in the formal activities of their Association of which Sir Abdul Qadir is the President. Mr. and Mrs. Nehra entertained their guests—a mixed gathering of Indians and Europeans—to an open air party in their spacious lounge. The sun was shining gloriously and to add Indian atmosphere, Indian carpets were spread all over the place. Mr. Nehra is an enthusiastic member of the Hindustani Speaking Union. He demonstrated it by presenting to the Union a Silver cup, which had been brought all the way from Delhi. The cup will be awarded to any member of the Union who shows proficiency in the Hindustani language. As hosts, the Nehras had provided their guests with a variety of refreshments but savoury stuff was more in demand than the traditional Sunday tea pastries. A few dramatic pieces rendered well sent the gathering home late in the evening happy and smiling.

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Even the loveliest skin IMPROVES through the subtle action of the herbal medicaments, emollients, and perfumes contained in LADCO NEEM SOAP.
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MOTHER! YOU CAN END HER MISERY

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"Kalzana acts efficiently in promoting the growth of strong bones and healthy teeth and in stimulating the glands with internal secretions and the blood-forming organs,"
—writes the Medical Journal: *"The Practitioner."*

Kalzana
THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH
Of all Chemists and Bazars

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Queue for Song," 2nd Edition. An Empire promenade, presented by Reginald Smith.
8-10 p.m. Musical Interlude.
8-15 p.m. "Fire at Sea," by Jerry Nunn.
8-30 p.m. The Hotel Victoria Orchestra; leader A. Rossi: under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London.
9-15 p.m. Variety.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The Serge Krish Septet.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9.565 kc/s.
12-0 noon. H.M.V. Presents:—Govind Agni. "Sakhe Vanamali Rahdi" Hivan Puri. "Madhu Murali Rava Tilang. Usharani. "Maganu Ke Taraha Asike" Hindustani. "Rukhe Mus Tafa Ka Najara" Hindustani. Indu Bala. "Kaisi Mar Gai Dhekho Pichakari" Bhairavi. "Khele Shama Kanaiya" Holi. Khadim Hussain Khan. "Paiya Darugi Palaka Na Chadhugi." Jai Jaivant. "Umand Ghana Ghumand Barase." Jai Jaivant. Gandhari (Hangal). "Darasan Ben Akhiyna" Durga. "Kahe Ladali Lad" Miya Malhar. H. M. V. Dramatic Party..Krishna Sudama."—(A Gujrati Drama.) Shankarrao Gaikwad. "Sernai Gat—Paiya Kar Dhar. "Sernai Gat—Jaine De Re Ja.—(Recorded).
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Educational Hour.
5-30 p.m. Light Music. Mathubai Islampurkar.
6-30 p.m. Gujerati Garba. Conducted by Nirmala Oza).
7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quoran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 p.m. Jal Tarang Solos. Dattaram Parwarkar.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Music. Anjanibai Wadkar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "Pandharpur, Fair and Palkhis," By Dr. K. A. Gandhi.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
8-10 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmer. A Naat.
8-20 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra "Caravan"
8-30 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay (a) Thumri Bhairon. (b) "Haya se sar jhuka lena ada se muskuradena, Hasan ko bhi kitna saihi hai bijgira dena." (Akbar Allahabadi).
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani) "Children in Switzerland" by Dr. Inder Sen.
9 a.m. Shankar Lal Thumri Asawri.
9-10 a.m. Malang Khan Surbahar; P. S. Mukerji Sarod and Haidar Husain Sitar. Bilas Khani.
9-20 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay (a) Thumri Desi Todi, (b) "Tujhe taskin-i-dil paya tujhe aram-i-jan paya; Nihan bhi hai to kia tujh ko jahan dhundha wohan paya." (Jauhar).
9-40 a.m. Shankar Lal Bhajan.
9-50 a.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan Qawali.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded music.
6 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra Rewa.
6-10 p.m. Shankar Lal Bhajan Surdas.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 p.m. P.S. Mukerji Cello; Karrar Organ and Jiwan Clarionet. Melody in Bass.
6-43 p.m. Sardar Violin; Sabir Sarangi and Haidar Sitar. Melody in Treble.
6-46 p.m. Celo, Organ, Clarionet, Violin, Sarangi and Sitar. Melancholy Rapture Delight.
6-50 p.m. Shankar Lal Thumri.
7 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan Quawwali (assisted by Malang, Haidar, Karrar and Sabir). Dholak by Tufail.
7-20 p.m. Bhai Ghulam Dilruba, Mian ki Malhar.
7-25 p.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay: Malhar and Rasia.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk (Hindustani) "A School that Fits the Child" by Rang Behari Mathur.
9 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Shudh Malhar.
9-5 p.m. Who is Singing? Guess (Every verse will be sung by a different person).
"Muzdah ae shauq-i-shahadat auj par taqdir hai,
"Aj dast-i-naz men nazuk si ik shamshir hai." (Jigar).
9-15 p.m. Shankar Lal. Thumri.
9-25 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan: Ghazal.
9-35 p.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. Thumri.
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Aviation Jobs and Prospects." By G. L. Gandy.
10-30 p.m. Recorded Programme. "Old Favourites." New Mayfair Dance Orchestra. Selection "White Horse Inn." Richard Crooks. (Tenor). "Kathleen Mavourneen." Quentin Maclean. (Organ Solo.) Selection from the "Mikado." Paul Robeson Medley No. 2. New Mayfair Orchestra. Old Music Hall Memories. Lily. Pons. (Soprano.) "Lo here the Gentle Lark." Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Invitation to the Waltz. (Weber). Seamus Doherty. (Tenor). "My Irish Home sweet Home." Symphony Orchestra. "Songs of the Fair."

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc.s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. Musical Selections from the Studio.
12-51 p.m. Robert Pikler and His Hungarian Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. (By kind permission of the Management). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: "The Last Dialogues of Socrates." (1st Part) By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Milad by Qari Nur Hussain and Party.
2-36 p.m. "Talk: "Mystery in a Laboratory." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles.
5-16 p.m. "Silver Jubilee Shield Competition" (On Essay Writing). The Trophy Awarded by Kumar H. K. Mitter of Jhamapukur.
5-31 p.m. Bengali Songs. By Kumari Nirmala Mitra.
5-36 p.m. Talk: "Useful Things you can Prepare from Flowers."
5-51 p.m. A Fifteen Minutes' Vaudeville Programme.
6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A Light Instrumental Programme. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
7-6 p.m. Indian Theatrical Night. Sree-rup Mandir presents "Praner Dabi." By Jaladhar Chatterjee, under the direction of Nirbhoy Bose. The cast includes:—Anath Mukherjee, Nirbhoy Bose, Satyen Ghosal, Probhat Bhattacharya, Gour Bhattacharya, Sisir Chakravarty, Shankar Chakravarty, Babu Ganguly, Shishubala, Surama, Ranee, Chameli Selima and Saraju.
10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

NO CAUSE FOR DEPRESSION

What English Critics Say Of India's Play In First Test

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, July 1.

It is generally considered that the Indians were better on the first and second days. It is hoped that they will be encouraged thereby to show their best form for the remainder of the tour.

Jack Hobbs in "The Star" says that the features of India's play were Merchant's first knock, which showed that he is the best class batsman of the side, Hindlekar's pluck and Amarsingh's bowling. He thinks that there is no reason why India should be beaten in the Second Test, provided there is a dry wicket.

IMPRESSIVE BOWLING.

Charles Bray in the "Daily Herald" says that India should not be unduly depressed by her defeat. Conditions were all against them as they had had little experience of wet wickets. The bowling impressed him more than England's in the first innings. Although Allen's analyses were rather flattering, he bowled wholeheartedly and deserved success. Gimblett had lucky escapes in the second innings, but his later form enhanced his prospects in future Tests.

RETRENCHMENT NOT JUSTIFIED

Parel Workshop Men Resent New Move

The Secretary of the New G.I.P. Railway Staff Union writes:—

Under the auspices of the New G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, a meeting of the employees of the Parel Workshop was held on June 29 in the Tin Shed near the Workshop, Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding. Among those present were Messrs. Dinkar Desai, Kale, Bakshi, Tikerkar and Deshpande.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(1) This meeting of the Parel Workshop employees entertains its strong protest against the retrenchment now being launched in the workshop, in spite of the fact that the Railway revenue is on the increase.

(2) The meeting expresses its strong resentment against the method of comparative efficiency that is going to be applied for selecting the workers for discharge, which was vehemently condemned even by the Murphey Court of Enquiry. By the introduction of this vicious system there is bound to be great scope for favouritism and consequent injustice to the workers.

(3) This meeting further bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Railway agent that he has not even kept his own word inasmuch as he has not informed the Union regarding the discharge of the twelve persons recently retrenched.

(4) This meeting strongly feels that there is absolutely no justification for retrenching the workers and requests the Agent that strenuous and sincere efforts in co-operation with the Union be made to avert the retrenchment altogether.

FIT YOURSELF FOR THE STRAIN OF DAILY LIFE

THE perfect fitness of body and mind, so essential in sports and games, is every bit as necessary to the adequate fulfilment of the duties imposed by everyday life. The stress and strain of modern life, especially when it is lived under tropical conditions, make it vital that health and strength should be carefully conserved to guard against bodily weakness, lack of nerve force and prevalent sickness.

And health and strength *can* be built up and maintained. It is largely a question of taking adequate and correct nourishment. This is lacking in everyday foods, but is supplied in rich abundance by "Ovaltine."

Prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital nourishment required to maintain body, brain and nerves in perfect health.

"Ovaltine" is an original product prepared by exclusive and highly scientific processes. Its world-wide popularity has brought imitations into the field, but these cannot compare with delicious "Ovaltine" for quality and health-giving value.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar to give it bulk and to lower its cost. Remember this important point when you are offered substitute products and insist on genuine "Ovaltine."

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras
OE/504

INTERNED WIDOW SENT TO JAIL

BARISAL, July 1.

Hashya Bala Devi, a Hindu widow, who had been interned at her village residence, was sentenced by the Special Magistrate, Barisal, to-day, under the Suppression of Bengal Terrorist Outrages Act, to 3 months' simple imprisonment for violation of a restraint order requiring her, among other conditions, to attend the police station about four miles from her house once every week.

It is alleged that she failed to attend on four consecutive weeks. —United Press.

NEW STEWARDS OF R. W. I. T. C.

The election of new Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club for 1936-'37 resulted as follows:—
Mr. A. GEDDIS.
Mr. F. G. TRAVERS.
Mr. G. D. SHUTTLEWORTH.
Sir RAHIMTOOLA CHINOY and
Mr. A. C. ARDESHIR.

Mr. Ardeshir replaces Mr. C. R. Dady, who is better known as Mr. Kelso in racing circles.

An official communication foreshadows the introduction of compulsory agricultural labour service for German women.

UPSET STOMACH QUICKLY PUT RIGHT

Stomach disturbances such as digestive pain, gastritis, wind, heartburn, and feeling of revolt, are invariably the result of "acid formation" which, as a rule, gets worse and worse and may ultimately lead to serious ulcers. By counteracting excess acid preventing its formation, BISMAG ('Bisurated' Magnesia) quickly puts right an upset stomach; pain disappears instantly, fermentation and wind are banished and smoothing relief supersedes uncomfortable disturbance. Thousands have ended stomach trouble with BISMAG ('Bisurated' Magnesia)—you can do the same! Ask for 'BISMAG' powder or tablets to-day and always see the oval sign on every pack.

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla is the safest and most dependable remedy for eliminating all blood impurities. It is a natural remedy which has stood the test of use for over a CENTURY

A course of WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates the whole system and is a wonderful restorer of good health.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA is specially valuable in cases of ACNE, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, RASHES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the blood, ULCERS, etc., also strongly recommended in cases of SLUGGISH LIVER, DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and GENERAL WEAKNESS

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

TRADE MARK Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations. Every genuine bottle bears Trade Mark and Signature, as shown here.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD.,
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.
428

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Capitol

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Dr. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE

with FREDRIC MARCH.

TO-MORROW:
SYDNEY HOWARD
in
"WHERE'S GEORGE?"
A Rollicking Comedy.

REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

What is the world coming to? What will life be like a hundred years from now?

H. G. WELLS'

Amazing Prediction of the Future

Things To Come

SEE!.....Mankind revert to primitive law.....the birth of the superman....the strange fashions and conventions of a century hence.....1000 passenger airliners circling the globe in an hour....rockets being shot to the Moon....all the startling wonders of the most amazing picture ever filmed!

Also "ORPHAN'S PICNIC"
All-Colour Mickey Mouse

Free List Suspended. Plans Open.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 13, 1355
Parsi: Deh 31, 1305
Hightide: 11-37 23-90
Lowtide: 4-30 17-38
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m.
Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, 5-49 p.m.
Prof. C. N. Vakil's Madon Memorial Lectures, Convocation Hall, 6 p. m. (S.T.). Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY MUSLIM CIRCLE

The annual general meeting of the above Circle will be held at Circle's premises to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m.

SREE RAMASWAMY TEMPLE

Mr. A. D. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Stanikar of the Sree Ramaswamy Temple in Alwarthirunagary in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, informs that he is in Bombay presently, on a visit to collect donations for the reconstruction of the Praharm of the said temple which is in a dilapidated condition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Polk V-39' left Singapore on the 30th June via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay She will arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant and sail again on the 10th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." to-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Unguarded Hour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wheeler Woolsey". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Music Goes Round" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sanders of the Rivers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Gay Divorcee". Time as usual
REGAL—"Things to Come" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Ceiling Zero" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Duniya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Tokiwa Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 3rd instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Isipingo' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

"The Bombay Government Gazette" issued on Thursday, publishes the following:—

Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin, relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, June 15, in the forenoon.

Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, assumed charge of his office as Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, June 15, in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council has directed that Mr. P. M. Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, should hold charge temporarily of the office of the Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

The services of Mr. D. F. P. Reid of the Indian Police are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of relief for employment as Commandant of Police, Aden, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam.

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallubhai, O.B.E., is appointed as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of June 12.

Mr. A. D. Coelho is to act as Superintendent of Excise, Poona Division, vice Mr. K. N. Wadia on leave.

Mr. B. B. Vyas, is reappointed as officiating part-time Lecturer in Gujarati, at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the academic year 1936-37

The following temporary appointments are made at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. J. Antia; Mr. K. G. Mehta to be a part-time Lecturer in "Cotton Trade"; Mr. J. N. Welingkar to be a part-time Lecturer in "Business Organization."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. G. Cooper, is appointed Honorary Pathologist, at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a period of two years with effect from the date on which she assumes charge of her duties.

Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Medical Officer in Charge, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from July 1, 1936, or the subsequent date of relief.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

Move For Free Electric Lights To Tenants

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, consideration was given to the resolution of Dr. J. N. Choksy who moved that in modification of Corporation Resolution dated the 3rd December 1935, confirming 'inter alia' Works Committee Resolution dated the 14th October 1935. regarding the installation of electric lights in certain ex-Trust chawls and the recovery of extra charges therefor from the tenants of the pre-war chawls as proposed in the Commissioner's letter dated the 25th September 1935, underlying Improvements Committee Resolution dated the 1st October 1935. the Commissioner be informed that the levy of the extra charge for the installation and maintenance of electric lights in those chawls be discontinued with effect from 1st July 1936.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Improvements Committee for information.

Dr. Choksy said it was the duty of the municipality to give small amenities to the poor, and he urged the House to supply free electric lights to their tenants.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala opposed the proposition.

Mrs. Munshi supported the proposition and pleaded that the poor tenants should be given free lights.

At this stage, further discussion was adjourned till to-day.

TO REVITALISE INDO-AMERICAN UNION

(From A Correspondent)

A reunion of all Indians who have returned after a sojourn in America—students, merchants, tourists, lecturers, etc., is to be held to celebrate the 4th of July—American Independence Day in a fitting manner. It is also intended to discuss ways and means to revitalise the Indo-American Union which stands for promoting better understanding between the two nations.

A luncheon meeting will be held on Saturday, July 4 at 1-30 p.m. at the Rialto Restaurant, 39 Meadow Street, Fort, (behind Paper Currency Office).

Bank Of India Six Monthly Profit

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,09,417-3-8 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 75,000 for income tax and super tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 8,34,417-3-8 for the half year ended 30th June 1936. To this amount has to be added Rs. 6,03,990-4-7 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 13,38,407-8-3.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum (Rs. 2/8 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid up capital of rupees one crore for the half year ended 30th June 1936, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; carried forward to the next account Rs. 9,38,407-8-3.

Streets Must Be Widened To Safeguard Pedestrians

MR. MANU SUBEDAR'S TIP TO BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Speaking on the necessity for summary powers for the widening of public streets in the city of Bombay at a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects at their office on Thursday, Mr. Manu Subedar observed that he was one of those who believed that the private rights, in such respects, should be sacrificed, provided equitable compensation was arranged on settled lines, if it came to a matter of private rights interfering with public requirements.

Mr. K. P. Kapadia presided on the occasion.

Referring to the objects of the schemes of street-widening, the lecturer said that they consisted in safeguarding the lives of the pedestrians in congested areas and also for beauty and health purposes.

Criticising the Municipal finance, he remarked that the efforts for widening streets by the Bombay Municipality had slackened, as could be seen from the figures of capital and revenue expenditure.

Suggesting the remedy, he pointed out that there should be a special Act passed for this purpose and this act should be applied in the first instance in the city of Bombay, at the demands of the other Municipality and at the discretion of the Government, as and when the occasion arose.

He hoped that the solution would remove difficulties in the way and guarantee protection to the public within two or three years.

Mr. Modak, City Engineer, observed that the frontagers should be made to realise that more and more streets are declared public in the interests of the public.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

In these columns on Tuesday last, I wrote about the meeting of Indian Christians held under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association at Bandra and I think I would be neglecting my duty towards the Christian population of the suburbs if I do not remind them and all the other suburban voters that to-day is the last day for enrolment of voters for both the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

May I also bring to the notice of all workers doing enrolment work that all forms, duly filled, must reach either the Collector's Office, or the Congress House before 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. So do not forget.

HOW ABOUT A LIBRARY?

Now that the suburban municipalities are making progress in many ways I think the time has come that they must provide the citizens with a free reading room and library. At least Bandra which is the most progressive of the Suburban Municipalities must lead in this enterprise.

A library would be a great boon to the citizens and would be a great asset towards educational uplift.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 60
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

INDIAN GAINS FILM KNOWLEDGE IN U. S.

Mr. Master Hopes To Introduce Higher Technique In India

After completing a course in motion picture technique at the University of California and studying movie craft in Hollywood, Mr. Rustomji Phirozsha Master, a Parsi cameraman, returned to Bombay on Tuesday last.

Mr. R. P. Master

With the knowledge he has gained in America, Mr. Master hopes to introduce a higher standard of film technique in India.

Cameraman, Mr. Master, while in America, was the recipient of a diploma for work done in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, and has had one of his pictures accepted by the art gallery of the museum of science and industry for their collection.

He is a Fellow at the Royal Society of Arts in London, and an Associate Member of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. While in Hollywood, he studied the methods of Frank Good, Victor Milner and Hatto Tappenbeck.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SIND TOUR

KARACHI, July 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, wiring to Mr. Sidhwa, President, District Congress Committee, says he is arriving here on July 11 and will be staying till the midnight of July 12th. The Pandit will also meet local journalists and open the Swaraj Bawan, the new Congress House, and deliver a public lecture. His Sind tour programme has not yet been settled.—A.P.

PLENTY OF TALENT: BUT NO OPPORTUNITY

Madras Advocate General Deplores Indian Conditions

Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, was entertained to Tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday by Mr. C. Nageswararao, the Andhra artist of Bombay.

Mr. Nageswararao introducing Sir Alladi said that he was the leader of the Madras Bar. Despite his position, Sir Alladi was one of those who believed in plain living and high thinking. Of him it could easily be stated that he possessed no enemy.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, welcomed the Advocate-General of Madras to Bombay and said that personally he held him in high esteem and affection.

Sir Alladi thanked his host and the Mayor for the good words they had spoken about him. He was one of those who believed that there was plenty of talent in the country, but not enough opportunities. Hence there were several talented men in the country, who, though talented, could not shine.

EUROPEAN M. L. C.'s DEATH

Mr. A. G. Graville-Bullocke, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association and member of the Bombay Legislative Council, died at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay on Thursday.

Mr. Bullocke represented the Trades' Association in the Council since 1921. He had been keeping indifferent health for some time past. He was 73 years at the time of his death, and leaves behind two sons.

LAST DAY FOR ENROLMENT

The Hon. Secretary of the 'C' Ward D. C. C. writes:

To-day is the last day for enrolment. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves as voters should hurry up to the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, with their tenancy bills from 1934 April to 1935 March. After 3 p.m. voters should go directly to the Collector's Office, Town Hall with their bills and get themselves enrolled on the voters' list.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Open Spaces

What should be the policy in allowing extensions of buildings on reserved open spaces of plots in Improvement Schemes Estates? This question was very carefully considered recently by the Improvements Committee and they are of opinion that open spaces are necessary for the development of the ex-Trust plots in a particular manner so that the buildings constructed thereon would be healthy dwellings of decent appearance and good design. The Committee opined that if permission for extensions of buildings on the reserved open spaces were granted as a matter of course, as has been the case so far, it would ultimately lead to congestion in the locality and would frustrate the very object of having compulsory open spaces. Moreover, extensions of buildings while giving some additional advantage to certain lessees put the lessees of adjoining plots to a distinct disadvantage in regard to air and light.

"Knock Down And Run Away"!

The attention of the authorities has been repeatedly drawn to the unabated menace of those motor drivers in the city who knock down pedestrians or unfortunate people sitting or sleeping on pavements and run off trying to escape the clutches of the law. Some of them are caught and some successfully cheat the law. Now-a-days instances of such disgraceful conduct seem to have become more frequent. In this country life is cheap in many respects. But there ought to be a limit to this cheapness. It is time the authorities concerned took up the question of checking this menace by suitable education of the motorist and the motor-driver of his responsibilities, but more than this by reforming the law. Apparently, the authorities seem to be oblivious of the menace of the "crock" car. How many cars were, during the last ten years, condemned by the authorities as not roadworthy? Perhaps a few taxi-cars and lorries were refused licence, but are they prevented from running in the streets used by owners for their own purposes? If a taxi-car is unsafe for a licence, can it be safe for the owner to ride in it, or use it? If condemned taxis are held to be unsafe, what about private cars which are in no better condition? These are some of the questions which the authorities have to consider, to-day or to-morrow if they have any respect for human life in this country. Not merely this. The punishment for causing the death of a person by knocking him down through negligence should be sufficiently deterrent.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

The third article of the series appeared in Wednesday's issue.
Read next article in Saturday's issue.
Have you any constructive suggestions to make on this subject?
If so, write to us briefly.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held Next Month

The Organising Committee appointed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to convene the Bombay Students' Conference has provisionally decided to hold the Conference on the 1st and 2nd of August next. The Committee has appointed Miss Leela Nimker and Messrs. Gulab Shroff and Rajendra Shah as Secretaries. The work of organising the Conference to get the maximum support from the students in particular and citizens in general has started in full swing and several meetings at colleges, schools and hostels will be held during the next week. The Organising Committee has fixed Re. 1 and annas 8 as membership fee for the Reception Committee of the Conference, for non-students and students respectively. The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on Saturday July 11th 1936. Students and citizens are requested to enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee in large numbers and assist in organising the Conference which will voice the students grievances.

Further information can be had from the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay.

Appeal To Graduates

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee writes:—

We beg to appeal to the graduates, who have by now received their voting papers for the Senate elections, to vote for such candidates only as promise to fight for cause of the students and reform of the University.

It is high time the internal machinery of the Senate gets over-hauled completely, and this cannot be done until the elected Senators are returned on specific promises of cleansing up the University administration without fear or favour. An opportunity like this does not come handy all the time.

The "Matriculation Slaughter" has opened our eyes. In the election, let the graduates give a warning to all vacillating and elements inside the Senate that they owe undue observation and strict watch, and if they damage the future of the student world, they shall risk their seats.

"MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES"

Lecturer: Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay.

Subject: "Working of the policy of discriminating protection."

Date and time: 6 p.m. (S.T.) on 3rd, 6th and 8th July, 1936.

Place: University Convocation Hall.

Presidents: 3rd July—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay. 6th July—Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. and 8th July—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., President, Madon Memorial Committee.

The lectures are open to the public.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn **au naturelle**—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh from the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

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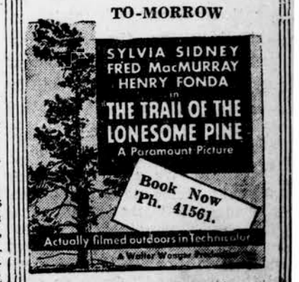

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936

UNITY IN CONGRESS

Those critics of the Congress who expected—and perhaps wished—that a split would occur in the Working Committee at its meeting at Wardha have now reason to know the Congress organisation better. The expectation was evidently due to the ideological differences between the Socialists and the non-Socialists in the Congress and to the fact that these differences were somewhat accentuated by the recent speeches of the President. Some people went so far as to predict that the Working Committee would pass a veiled vote of censure on the President in the shape of a resolution dissociating itself from his Socialistic views. But fortunately the Committee has refused to do any such thing. That does not mean that the Committee identifies itself with all the views of the President. It only means that the Congress is to be judged by its own resolutions and that the President's Socialistic views are, as he has himself repeatedly emphasised, his own individual ones and do not in the least commit the Congress just as the strong pro-office or anti-office views propagated by several prominent Congress leaders in their individual capacity do not in the least commit the Congress.

Preparing For Election

It appears that in this matter as in others discussed at the Wardha meeting perfect cordiality prevailed among all the members of the Working Committee and also of the Parliamentary Committee. The latter body is now bestirring itself and, with an executive consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as President and of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant as its secretaries, it may be trusted to go ahead with its work not only with dispatch but also with the fullest co-operation of the Working Committee and even the A.I.C.C. The Committee has adopted some important rules and regulations about its executive and also the pledge to be signed by Congress members who wish to be selected as Congress candidates for the legislatures. The most important part of the pledge is that the candidate who signs it must be a Congressman and undertakes not to stand independently or on any other party ticket against a candidate for the said or any other constituency, to obey implicitly mandates given by any competent Congress authority and, finally, to resign his seat if called upon to do so by any such authority. The election manifesto is being drafted and will be brought up before the A.I.C.C., which will meet in Bombay sometime in August. As the manifesto is required by the Lucknow resolution to be in consonance with the past resolutions of the Congress, there will not be any controversy about it so as to cause any delay; and the much debated question about the acceptance or non-acceptance of offices will be finally settled by the next A.I.C.C. meeting.

Anti-Imperialist Front

The Working Committee and the Parliamentary Committee both appear to have earnestly supported the President's policy of consolidating all the anti-imperialist elements in the country. The only statement so far issued by the Congress Secretary refers to the attempts that are being made to maintain full co-operation between the Congress Party and the Nationalist Party and expresses the hope—for which, evidently, there is reason—"that it will be possible to find ways and means to ensure such co-operation in the national struggle against British imperialism." In his scheme of a Civil Liberties' Union, too, the President seems to have received whole-hearted co-operation even from many prominent non-Congress leaders. He is understood to have prepared a draft constitution for the body, providing for central, provincial and district unions. It is expected that the Central Union will be located in Bombay, than which there can be no better place for it. We trust the scheme will be inaugurated soon. Among its other obvious advantages, it will provide an excellent platform for united work, in co-operation with Congressmen, by all who prize liberty and are prepared to agitate for it in all constitutional ways.

A European League

The Negus ended his historic speech at the League of Nations with the question "What answer shall I take back to my people?" The answer has been given, almost exactly as it was anticipated. The League Powers have decided to ignore the Negus and his indictment beyond Mr. Eden's tribute "to his dignified speech" as a preliminary to his own anti-Abyssinian eloquence—which really adds grave insult to a foul injury. And it is noteworthy that France, although represented by her Socialist Prime Minister, did not think it fit to say anything about the charges levelled by the Negus and the issues raised. A study of the proceedings of the second day shows that what was in the minds of the League Powers was not the honour of the League that had been outraged by Italy and, therefore needed, before every thing else, to be vindicated, much less their obligations to Abyssinia; but the danger to "the peace of Europe" and a desire to utilise the League to meet that danger. The League has to be re-organised and "strengthened primarily because "Europe" is threatened by Germany.

Now the German menace is as real as it is grave and every one will sympathise with the nervousness of Mr. Blum and Litvinoff. Indeed, it is the League's duty to concern itself seriously and immediately with the problem of protecting Europe against Germany. But the ways and means to be adopted, involving, as they do, surrender to Italy, constitute a denial of the world ideal which is the basis of the League. They constitute a betrayal of the whole world for the purpose of meeting the German menace. They raze to the ground an International League to construct on its ruins a European League or rather a League of Big European Powers. Surely an admirable object *can* be achieved by means that are not dubious, indeed reprehensible, in their origin.

Palestine Situation

The latest Reuter cable from Jerusalem about the Palestine situation is rather intriguing. Evidently, either the correspondent or the censor is anxious to present a particular view of the present conditions and in that attempt has made the present confusion in that country worse confounded. We are first vaguely told that "some Arab circles feel that adequate world attention has now been drawn to Arab grievances" and that "it is rumoured that many shops will be re-opened this week-end." Quite an optimistic picture! But, on the other hand, the report adds, "Arab leaders are apparently determined to continue the strike." How is one to reconcile the two? Or is it that Reuter has learnt a lesson or two from the principles and practice of official propaganda? Be that as it may, one item of what "Arab circles" feel is true. World attention has certainly been drawn to the issues in Palestine and we are very glad to notice, in this connection, the resolution of sympathy with Arabs that the Congress Working Committee has passed at the Wardha meeting.

A CRITIC OF JAWAHARLAL

Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji's Views Examined

(By Rammanohar Lohia)

It is always difficult to hold the scales even between the apologist of an existing order and the trumpeteer of a new. Those who profit by the existing economy, unless they are sensitive enough to other human experiences, will generally show an instinctive preference for its prolongation. In an equal measure, the dispossessed and their friends will be averse to see reason, on the other side, or, in other words, in an economy which has meant physical sufferings and emotional torture to them. It will be idle, therefore, to expect anyone to be impartial in a consideration of the existing capitalist economy, for no such impartiality exists. It is, however, possible to be fair and to listen and to think and, then, to answer. I shall endeavour to put myself in such a listening and thinking mood in a consideration of the polemic of the apologist, Sir Jehangir, against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

No doubt, the capitalist system of economy, which prevails in India, as also elsewhere, excepting Russia, has not been an unmitigated evil in the past. It has secured certain benefits to mankind, or, at least, to a portion of it. This it has been able to do by organising production on efficient, economic and scientific lines. By calling to aid machinery and the physical and chemical sciences, an intelligent system of accountancy and progressive management, capitalism has, at least, established man's mastery over nature. Scarcity and distress and famines may no longer be caused by vagaries of nature.

What Cappitalism Has Achieved

If men still die of hunger or are undernourished and live in hovels, it is not that they cannot but that they will not produce more. Technics have advanced to a degree that production may very well keep pace with the needs of the populace. But still production lags far behind and the needs remain unsatisfied. The explanation, obviously, is that those who control production will not produce more than what they can sell. If they did, they would soon have to build more warehouses and increase their guard and go bankrupt.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says that capitalism has solved the problem of production, although it helplessly faces the allied problem of distribution, he means what has been stated before. Production does not attain its possibilities, which science and technics have increased vastly, because what may be produced does not get sold, or, in other words, is not distributed. And when he says further that "Capitalism has been of the greatest use to the world," he means that it has revolutionised the technic of production and that the world in the past has to an extent profited from it.

Sir Jehangir is, of course, right when he suggests, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does, that the change—over from conservative and traditional mode of production to progressive and scientific capitalist technique had brought some good to the world and that this good had persisted till a fairly advanced stage of capitalism. Sir Jehangir, however, does not stop at this suggestion of the history of capitalism, as it developed largely in Western Europe. He chooses to imagine that this history is likely to repeat itself in India. For, he can mean nothing else when he says that, "it is certainly not true that our infant capitalism has had either the time or the opportunity to solve the problem of production as regards this country," and that, "we are still at the stage when, to use the Pandit's own words, capitalism is of the greatest service." Sir Jehangir does not offer any further arguments; he believes that there is a finality about the analogy that what has happened in Europe will also happen in India.

Question of Markets?

"The well-known Indian Economist," as Sir Jehangir is described in his polemic, would have earned our gratitude, had he gone deeper into the question. I have, however, voluntarily assumed the role of the French criminal who must accept his guilt before he proves himself guiltless. The burden of proof for the incorrectness of a spurious analogy lies on me.

Firstly, Western Europe had a colonial market where it could sell the goods it had produced under capitalist technique and which it could not sell at home. Had England not enjoyed the colonial markets, prominently, the Indian, its capitalism could hardly have overgrown the infantile stage. I cannot imagine that the Bombay Knight is dreaming of an overseas Indian Empire which would

(Continued on page 7)

A Plea For Truce

Will The Working Committee Regain Its Lost Ground?

By K. M. MUNSHI

During the last fifteen years Gandhiji's greatset work in connection with the Congress was to build up the Working Committee, one central supreme authority which spoke for the Nation with one voice acted with one will and laid down one mandate for the whole country. This tradition is broken. Since the Lucknow Congress, many thoughtful men have been feeling anxious, that in spite of the assurance of leaders the Working Committee is not that compact body with one mind which it was before this Congress. There are strong difference of opinions and temperaments among the members; two different outlooks are visible; two different programmes of work are advocated. The country is not concerned with the reasons which have led to the unfortunate situation; it is only concerned with one thing,—with having the Working Committee restored to its former authority and solidarity. The salvation of the country rests on it more than on any other factor.

Need For Unity

The elections will soon overtake the country. The first round of the struggle between the Congress and the New Constitution will begin, and the country will be required to put forward its full strength. Many important issues depend upon the success of the Congress at the polls. At such a critial time the Working Committee cannot afford to be anything but the source of supreme authority in the country, one and undivided. Divided counsels never led an army to victory.

I feel sad, and beyond words, thinking of the terrible consequences which will follow if the present state of things continue. How flimsy, how characteristically Indian are the reasons, which have led to this disharmony of views and pronouncements! We were nationalists; we must become anti-Imperialist. We wanted national freedom; we must now work for international alliances. We wanted a Ramaraj; we must, now and here, pledge ourselves to change the economic structure of society according to Marx. All classes till yesterday were to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for Swaraj; now we must pitch our faith on class struggle and nothing else. This is reminiscent of the old days when Pundits used to break each others heads while discussing with tremendous eloquence the questions; Has God a form or not? Was He 'sakara' or 'nirkara'? Then, in the south, sections of men tore each other to pieces on the point whether the mark on the forehead should have three lines or two: To-day the country is dissipating its energy on a similar problem, viz., if and when national independence is achieved—mark that important contingency, whether we should have the economic structure of the country cast in the Socialistic mould or any other!

Where Is It?

There is no difference of view, programme or outlook on the first question. Freedom has to be first achieved, social reconstruction is to follow. To-day Indian freedom seems to be far away, beyond the long stretch of weary struggle which stands before us. Who knows when will the country achieve freedom? And when it is achieved, who knows whether the political philosophers of the day will be prepared to accept the present-day notions of social construction. Who knows what transformation Indian society will have undergone during the process of winning freedom? The old religious Pundits disagreed on the question whether God had a form or not, and, if he had got one, what was it? The modern political Pundits are disagreed as to what form society should take after independence is won? To both of them, we, the unlearned and the uninitiated, may respectfully ask: Where is the thing you seek, where is it, God or independence?

The problem, if pushed a little further, is simple. If national independence has to be achieved, the Nation has to be compact and strong. It will be neither strong nor compact if the leaders lay emphasis on ideological and temperamental differences. It will never achieve even the first step towards independence, if fear of class war divides one class from the other. The choice before the Working Committee is clear. Either it concentrates on achieving Swaraj first and commands that there shall be a truce to the differences of the leaders, or permit one section to preach class-war and the other to preach national solidarity and commit 'hara-kiri'.

A Nationalist Problem

Is it going to be the old, old story. God forbid! Indians have a sorry past; in times of crises they have created a division among their ranks on some flimsy ground and laid the country prostrate at the feet of a stranger. Never in the past did India speak with one voice or act with one impulse, till Gandhiji arrived on the scene. It is only during the last fifteen years that on account of his philosophy and technique we saw the unique phenomenon of the whole country acting as one man on more than one occasion. The country can well ask: Are we going back on the Gandhian tradition and lapsing into our old habits?

The problem for the Congress, at present, is essentially a nationalistic problem. The Congress

(Continued on Page 8)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TYPICAL OF FASCISM

It was a typically Fascist gesture on the part of the eight Italian journalists who made a vulgar demonstration when the Negus was addressing the League Assembly. To shout, hoo and catcall when a distinguished citizen of the world, even one's enemy, is speaking can be the work only of ill-behaved foul-mouthed urchins. What is noteworthy, however, is the telegram of sympathy that the Italian Minister of Press and Propaganda has sent to the eight culprits. He speaks of "unrestrainable disgust at the grave insult to their country guilty of carrying its age-old civilization into a country of slavery and barbarism." This is, of course, the usual Fascist cant. But uttered in this context, it is a downright insult to the authority of the League. What is the League going to do about it? Nothing. Incidentally it is with profound pleasure that we note the attitude of International journalists in this connection. They have honoured the true spirit of journalism.

SEGREGATION REMAINS

Indian settlers in South Africa are said to be jubilant over the passage, by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill, which grants the right of ownership to property occupied by Indians in the mining areas in the Transvaal. But we do not think there is any occasion for jubilation. The chief grievance of the Indians is that they are being segregated within specified areas and not allowed to own or even occupy some others. The Bill in question only allows Indian to own property in the mining areas, where many of them actually reside now and from where it is certainly not easy to drive them. But the principle of segregation remains and it is admitted that outside the permitted areas—which will hereafter include the mining areas—Indians may not be allowed even to occupy property, and any individual exemptions from this disability will be given solely on the Minister's discretion. Indians will not be satisfied till the very principle of segregation is abandoned.

CHEAP PRAISE

At a dinner given by him in honour of Lord Zetland last week the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram described the Secretary of State for India as one than whom "none was better suited to guide the destinies of our country." and commenting on the remark we said that the Maharajkumar would have said the same thing of any other Secretary of State or of any Viceroy. He has since given another dinner, this time to the Marquess of Willingdon and Lady Willingdon, and as expected, he described the ex-Viceroy as "the greatest Viceroy of all time." Perhaps, he did not realise that this tribute would make it difficult for him to say of the present Viceroy at a dinner to be given in his honour in due time that he, too, is the greatest Viceroy, etc. Reuter has thought it unnecessary to cable Lord Willdon's return compliment. Or probably after the Maharajkumar's achievements as Captain of the Indian Cricket Team, even Lord Willingdon thought it discreet to be silent on the subject.

THE TWO DOORS

Two hundred and forty-eight Indian and 145 European candidates have entered for this year's I.C.S. examination in London, to be held about a month hence. The chances, therefore, are that, despite many circumstances deliberately made favourable to them, the desired number of Europeans will not be able to get through the open door of competition. But from this year they will be able to get in through the back-door of nomination; and as this is practically closed to Indians, as many as 264 Europeans have thronged at this door, many more than have the confidence to face the open test. Men who owe their very entry into the Service to favouritism, racial or other, can hardly be expected to have a perfectly judicial outlook in their duties as Civil Servants.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

It may be presumed that in the interview he had with Mr. Stewart, the Commerce Secretary, Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Small Industries Association, duly represented the claims of small industries for protection against foreign dumping. These concern a much larger number of employers and workmen than the large organised industries, yet they have failed to receive from the public and the Government the measure of support they deserve. The All-India Village Industries Association is striving hard to encourage many of them, but it can do little if the State does not protect them against foreign dumping. Mr. Subedar is believed to have impressed upon the Commerce Secretary that Japanese competition has for some years past been a menace to many small industries and that Government should speedily take steps to protect them. It is to be hoped that Government, who now-a-days talk so much of rural uplift, will not neglect the claims of small industries, without which rural uplift is next to impossible.

Our Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Pondering over the doings of our cricketers in England, one is forced to the conclusion that there is something seriously wrong somewhere with the team; the root cause of our troubles should be promptly investigated by the authorities and mended at once, if at all possible, as perhaps it is now already too late to do anything about the present programme in England. I for myself think that all is not well with the constitution controlling our cricket. I have no objection to the Control Board being graced by notabilities and worthies representing varied interests but the real control, selection of the team, management, etc., should be delegated only to our own veteran cricketers possessing sound knowledge of Indian cricket. In England, for instance, the selectors are noted veterans of proved merit and there is no arm-chair selection but the elected representatives move all over the country and study form and merit at first-hand before making the final choice without any preformed bias or prejudice. Such a procedure might be emulated with great profit here in India, and it is only by so doing that all the talent at cricket will be discovered and given their just opportunities to do their bit for their country. After the selection, the team should have intensive practice and play several practice games at various centres to ensure complete understanding and cohesion among the members of the team.

The Cricket Board has sadly failed in all these respects. They have achieved nothing outstanding so far, save for the project of the construction of what should certainly turn out to be a magnificent stadium for the staging of big cricket. This only solves a minor aspect of the whole problem; and here too there are

(Continued on page 7)

WITHOUT COMMENT

So strong is the pro-Arab feeling in Transjordania that the pro-Arab group led by the Crown Prince Talal has to be forcibly suppressed by the Emir Abdullah.

According to some reports, the Crown Prince Talal is kept a virtual prisoner by his father in the palace. The pro-Arab feeling in Iraq is causing the authorities a good deal of anxiety. Another report from Transjordania states that the real reason for detention of the Crown Prince Talal is that he wanted to organise a group against British control in Transjordania and also to help the Arabs in Palestine with money and munitions.

—Cairo Report.

* * * *

I. C. S. EXAMINATION

New Scheme Bearing Fruit

—Anglo India.

To the extent of 264 "European" candidates.

* * * *

According to a Madras contemporary, Sir John Woodhead, Finance Minister of the Governmentn of Bengal, has "strong claims for succeeding Sir Frank Noyce".

The strongest of them being that he is Sir John Woodhead.

* * * *

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the immediate enforcement of the Tariff Board recommendations by the Government of India, assert that "The reasons they (the Government of India) have given for this urgent action are not convincing enough".

But the reason they have refrained from giving is convincing enough, which is what matters.

* * * *

Washermen and tonga drivers in Delhi are on strike, says a report.

The citizens will be compelled to respond with the "stay-in" variety of it.

* * * *

"India", proudly proclaims an anti-Nehru letter in an Anglo-Indian contemporary, "needs no foreign political philosophy".

Not even the political philosophy of British Imperialism?

* * * *

RURAL UPLIFT IN MADRAS

—Headline.

So much for Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's urbanity.

* * * *

M. Litvinoff declared in the League Assembly that by economic sanctions alone it was impossible to expel the Italian armies and restore the independence of Abyssinia.

So M. Litvinoff too has reconciled himself to, so to speak, the inevitable.

It is rather amazing though, that even a Communist should deny the decisive efficacy of economics.

* * * *

The Russian Foreign Minister also declared that the League was more than ever an international necessity.

Quite so. For the benefit of the international outlaw.

* * * *

M. Blum told his fellow-statesmen that two recent problems had given the impression that France was on the decline.

But, although a Socialist, he was not alluding to (1) A secret treaty with Italy and (2) the sabotaging of the sanctions.

* * * *

Mr. Eden urged the British Government's view that the Assembly should not in any way recognise Italy's conquest of Abyssinia.

And, of course, the Assembly should in every way recognise Abyssinia's conqueror, Italy. How like the British Government!

* * * *

"The man does not say as he ought to have said, "Should married men endure being modern shop assistants?" The man says "Should shop assistants marry?" Triumph has completed the immense illusion of materialism. The slave does not say "Are these chains worthy of me?" The slave says scientifically and contentedly. "Am I even worthy of these chains?".

—G. K. C.

* * * *

"Oh, doctor," cried the lady, in great distress. "My husband's nerves are all disordered. What can I do about it?"

"Travel, both of you," said the doctor.

"Where do you recommend?"

"Two different directions."

Germany Repeats Western Security Pact Offer

Expresses 'Difficulty Of Committing Herself'

ALLEGED UNCERTAINTY OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Reply To British Questionnaire

BERLIN, July 1

Hitler's reply to the British questionnaire is practically complete.

Its contents have not been disclosed, but it is understood to contain references, firstly to the repetition of an offer of western security pact; secondly, difficulties in the way of including the Soviets in Germany's proposed system of pacts of non-aggression; thirdly, difficulty of Germany committing herself in view of uncertainties about the trend of British foreign policy and the manner in which it is proposed to reform the League Covenant.

Newspapers express perplexity regarding British foreign policy, particularly, in the light of Mr. R. E. Duff Cooper's Paris speech.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asks whether the British want a three-party solution or an Anglo-French armed camp into which Germany is invited to enter.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MUST LIVE & BE STRONGER THAN EVER

Litvinoff Suggests Economic And Military Sanctions

GENEVA: July 1.

M. Litvinoff in the League Assembly declared that, League more than ever, as an international necessity, must live and be stronger than ever. He suggested that economic sanctions and ideally speaking military sanctions also should bind all members.

M. Litvinoff advocated a network of regional pacts, which should not replace, but supplement, the Covenant.

The Assembly will not pass a resolution dropping the sanctions, but the Co-ordinating Committee will register the intention of those countries which have not already dropped sanctions to do so.—Reuter.

Maxim Litvinoff.

(Left): H. E. the Viceroy and Dr. Mehta discussing specimens at the work-table in Flowerdale Laboratory, Simla, (Right) the Viceroy addressing the press.

RECORD FOR ELEVEN YEARS

Ranks Of European Candidates In I. C. S. Examination Swell

LONDON, July 2

One hundred and forty-five Europeans and 248 Indians have entered for the I C S. London examination, which is to be held at the end of July. Thus the number of Europeans is nearly double that of last year's figures and constitutes a record for the 11 years, since it was decided to recruit annually equal numbers of Europeans and Indians.

In addition, 264 European candidates have entered for appointment in the I. C. S. by the new method of selection introduced to remedy the under recruitment of Europeans in recent years.

Press Comments

The London "Times," commenting on this, says that the new scheme of recruitment has already borne fruit, though there is still a good deal of leeway to make up.

The guarantees given by the new constitution for the protection of covenanted officials seem to have allayed many misgivings and Lord Willingdon's recent description of the service at the I. C. S. dinner helped to confirm the revival of confidence.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

KARACHI, July 2.

Disquieting reports of heavy rains are pouring in from different parts of Sind.

Badin has recorded 10 inches of rain. The town is practically under water. Extensive damage to crops is reported. Numerous huts in the villages have been washed away and the railway line is breached in several places

Another report says the Badin station is surrounded by water and the railway quarters are submerged. The people are accommodated in wagons. Many heads of cattle have been drowned.

A report from Hyderabad says that owing to rains and hailstorm several houses have collapsed and some casualties occurred.

At Tandoadam two persons while crossing knee-deep water fell into a well and were drowned.—United Press.

JINNAH-LALJI PARLEYS

League Board Can't Work Party Programme: A Bombay Move

There are serious doubts, according to Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji as to whether the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, composed as it is to-day, will be able to carry out faithfully the policy and programme laid down by the Board. There have been instances when those very people who figured prominently at the Muslim League Session at Bombay, made speeches during the arrival and departure of the in-coming and out-going Viceroys, which were quite contrary to the spirit of the resolution about the reforms that was passed by the League just a few days before.

Move For New Party

This seems to be one of the main causes that has led to the formation of a New Muslim Party in the Presidency of Bombay under the leadership of Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, member of the Legislative Assembly and an ex-Mayor of Bombay. One of the criticisms levelled against the Muslim League Party by the sponsors of the New Party, is that it would be almost the same as the present Independent Party in the Assembly, which does not follow any discipline and does not take any concerted action. On each issue one section in the Party will vote with the Government, another with the popular side, a third will remain neutral and a fourth will walk-out. There were clear indications that the Muslim League Party would be no more than the Independent Party, in spite of its high ideals and declared policy.

CANDIDATES ALREADY ON FIELD

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji told a "Chronicle" representative that for the last four months members of his group were working in the Central and Southern Divisions. They had their candidates ready. He said he and his party almost agreed with the Policy and Programme laid down by the M.L.P. Board. Of course they were for some changes in it. He quite agreed that till now a few reactionary conservative Muslims held the field and it was time that the broad-minded intelligent Mussalmans went to the masses and counteracted the influence of this group. That meant work among the masses and electorate. In the larger interests of the country, he and his Party would always side with the popular group in the Legislature. They would, of course, join hands with other groups, if necessary, in forming the Ministry.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JINNAH

The Programme and policy of the proposed Party had not yet been published because negotiations with Mr. Jinnah were still in progress and if it was found that all of them arrived at an agreement on the work to be done, Mr. Lalji and his group would merge or co-operate with Mr. Jinnah. If on the 5th of this month no agreement is arrived at, at the meeting that Mr. Jinnah has called, Mr. Lalji would come out with his programme and statement about the New Party.

HUGE RUSH AT TOWN HALL FOR ENROLMENT

Members Of All Communities Vie With One Another In Responding To B. P. C. C's Call

The "perfect roll" campaign launched in the city by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the last one month had proved to be a "strong stimulus," was the opinion expressed in responsible quarters on Thursday, the last day but one, when the period of enrolment of voters in the Bombay Urban constituency, comprising of the Bombay city and the Bombay suburban district. In fact if the persons duly qualified to vote showed the concern throughout the month, which they had shown during the last fortnight, the expectations of the Congressmen who had launched the campaign, would have been more than fulfilled.

Since the report had appeared in the "Chronicle" on June 17, last warning the people that public apathy might kill the perfect roll campaign, marked increase in activity in every section in the city was reflected in the increased number of applications received by the Registering Officer.

FLOOD OF VISITORS.

A representative of this paper who visited the Town Hall on Thursday found the rooms packed with people dangling the application forms in their hands, waiting for their turn at the clerks' tables. This flood of visitors continued throughout the day without any respite to the clerks engaged in enrolling the duly qualified persons as voters.

The exact number of voters so far enrolled is not yet available though glowing estimates are given.

No particular section of the people lagged behind, it was stated, in seeing that duly qualified persons in that section were duly registered and all this increased activity was in the latter half of the month of June.

So far as could be ascertained Hindus, Muslims Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the city showed keen interest in the enrolment campaign.

"A Canard From Anglo-India"

No Indian Representatives Invited To London Insurance Companies' Conference

From enquiries made in Indian Insurance circles regarding the news published in an Anglo-Indian contemporary, that there will be a Conference of representatives of British and Indian Insurance Companies in London, it transpires, that there is no truth in it.

None of the Indian representatives have been invited to any Conference of Insurance interests in London. Neither Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Sir Homi Mehta nor Shantidas Askuran have been invited to the Conference to represent their respective Insurance Companies in India.

As one of the representatives of an Indian Insurance Companies termed it "it is absolutely a canard from Anglo-India".

It would appear that in August last year the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Companies Association wrote to the Fire Offices Committee in London that things in Bombay were not going on as they would have liked. The whole business was being carried on in an uneconomic way and during the past five years the position of the companies had become so intolerable that the Bombay Association asked for helpful suggestions from the London Committee.

In this connection it is worth noting that the Association consists of about 170 members, nearly 150 of them being representatives of Foreign Insurance Companies. The Committee in London, it is stated, consists of the Heads of the British and Continental Insurance Companies, branches of which are working in Bombay. Repre-sentatives of these branches predominate in the Association.

The London Committee wrote back in April this year and said that they were prepared for exchange of views and the Bombay Association suggested six names of those Managers of Foreign Companies in Bombay, who were going to Europe on leave. It was, it is gathered, also suggested that it was essential that a representative of the Indian Companies also should be present at the Conference and the name of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer was suggested to go to London on behalf of the Association to safeguard the interests of the Indian Insurance Companies. But Mr. Ramachandra Iyer could not proceed to London for various reasons.

In the meanwhile about four or five Insurance Companies suggested that the Conference if any, between the English and Indian representatives should be held in Bombay next cold weather. It was suggested, it would appear, that after the present Conference, to be held in London on July 6, and subsequent days, between the London Committee and representatives of the British and Continental Companies working in India, a Conference of Indian and British Interests should be held in Bombay.

This obviously was not agreed to, but the Bombay Association have not suggested the names of any Indian Insurance Company representatives for the London Conference. Hence the Conference to be held in London, it is stated does not include "representatives of all interests operating in this country."

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS TO BE EXPELLED

Sequel To Demonstration Against Negus

GENEVA, July 1

The Swiss Federal Government have decided not to prosecute the Italian journalists who participated in Yesterday's demonstration in the Assembly against the Negus. They will be expelled from Switzerland and conducted across the frontier.

The Italian Minister in Switzerland protested and requested that the journalists be given reasonable time before being expelled and conducted to the nearest point of the Italian frontier.

It is considered probable that the request will be granted.—Reuter.

Journalists To Be Expelled

A later message from Geneva states:

The eight Italian correspondents were released from gaol this evening and will be expelled from the canton of Geneva for the duration of the Assembly to-morrow.—Reuter.

Our Cricket

(Continued From Page 6)

many errors and omissions. The Powers-that-be had a grand opportunity of doing away with the prevalent communal element in sport. For instance, the question of allotment of seats to the various Gymkhanas might never have been raised. A big stand should be provided for the members irrespective of their caste or creed and the rest of the accommodation might have been made available for the general public. This would tend to promote real healthy cosmopolitan atmosphere so vital in the realm of sport. With regard to the summary dismissal of Amarnath I have nothing to say either in favour or against save that this unpleasant incident seems to me to be only a symptom of the sad muddling up of what should really have been profitable and successful cricket tour. We are on the verge of losing test status and if no more steps are going to be taken to restore the health of the team, a simpler remedy may be calling our cricketers back, as this will at least prevent further discredit and dishonour of India's fair name.—Yours, etc.,

K. T. G.

July 2.

SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Press Report Denied By Nanking Official

NANKING, June 30.

Reports of the Sino-German Arms Agreement have been emphatically denied by an official Government spokesman.

He said it was a barter agreement with German manufacturers against Chinese raw materials, signed in 1934 and no new agreement for further purchase of arms from Germany had been signed.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF MOYALE

Interpellations In Commons

RUGBY, July 1.

Viscount Cranborne in the House of Commons was asked whether the Foreign Secretary's attention had been called to the occupation by the Italians of Moyale which was a town shown as being in Kenya colony. He replied that there were two places called Moyale, one in Kenya and the other in Abyssinia. There was no reason whatever to suppose that they had occupied Moyale in Kenya which was moreover a military post.—B. O. W.

Pensions For Dominion Governors

BILL PASSES LORDS COMMITTEE STAGE.

LONDON, July 2.

The House of Lords concluded the Committee stage of the Pensions (Governors of Dominions) Bill after the withdrawal of the amendment by Lord Elibank making the Bill apply to Indian Governors who were excluded under the Act of 1911.

Lord Plymouth explained that the amendment was not acceptable because it would make the Indian Provincial Governors eligible for pension from the United Kingdom exchequer as well as the I.C.S. pension and throw additional burden on the tax payer.

Lord Elibank hoped that the Government would see their way to consider the matter with the Government of India.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S HEAVY DEFICIT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, July 2.

America's largest deficit of peace time history amounting to 4,400 million dollars for the fiscal year just ended was announced by Mr. Morgenthau by radio. The public debt was of 33,750 million dollars, receipts were 4,116 and expenditures 8,500, excluding the debt retirement.

Mr. Morgenthau stated that the Supreme Court's decision against the Agricultural Adjustment administration caused a treasury loss of nearly half a billion dollars, while the passage of the Bonus Bill necessitated an increased expenditure of 17700 million dolars. They might be encouraged by the fact that the national income is rising. Federal expenditures are declining and the nation's business is showing a steady improvement.

The Treasury borrowed over 5,000 millions dollars, during the year, but had 2,700 million dollars, as a cash balance for the coming months expenditures.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS DIES

CAPE TOWN, July 2.

The death has occurred of Sir Lionel Phillips one of the builders of modern South Africa.

He was sentenced to death in connection with the Jameson raid. That sentence was subsequently commuted to a fine of £25,000.—Reuter.

AIR BASES FOR U. S. 'PLANES

NEW YORK, July 1.

A permanent air-base capable of handling a thousand 'planes in 24 hours is to be established near Fairfield, Alaska, according to the "New York Times." It adds that seven similar bases have been planned.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR B. DHINGRA

LONDON, July 2.

The death has occurred of Sir Beharilal Dhingra at his home at Hampstead.—Reuter.

NO ADDRESS TO ACTING GOVERNOR

Madras Corporation Refuses Leave To Move Resolution

MADRAS, July 2.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation held this evening Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty, a member of the Council of State, sought the permission of the House to move a resolution for presenting an address of welcome to Sir K. V. Reddy, the Acting Governor of Madras, on his visit to the City.

Mr. Satyamurti M.L.A. opposing the resolution said that Sir K. V. Reddy would be acting as Governor only for four months and that public money and time should not be wasted on the address.

Leave for moving the resolution was not granted.—United Press.

NO CHANGE IN PREMIERSHIP

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Baldwin was evidently in extremely good spirits when he returned to the House of Commons to-day. He was obviously benefited by his short holiday.

"Reuter" learns that there is no foundation for the suggestion that any change in Premiership is likely.

It is emphasised that in a month's time Mr. Baldwin will probably be able to leave London for an extended holiday which should completely restore his usual good health.

Lord Stanley is proceeding to Switzerland to replace Lord Stanhope as leader of British Delegation to the Montreux Conference. The Conference will probably be resumed on July 6. It is understood that very good progress has been made and Lord Stanhope returns to assume his new duties as First Commissioner of Works.—Reuter.

DELHI STRIKE CONTINUES

NEW DELHI, July 2.

The strike of local 'Dhobis' (washermen) and 'tongawallas' continues, there being no immediate prospect of its being called off by either of them.

The police have arrested three tonga drivers for alleged assault made by them on an oil vendor and snatching from him Rs. 30. The police also took into custody seven dhobi leaders who, it is understood, on learning that one dhobi was doing washing in contravention of their decision to refrain from it until the matter was amicably settled, wanted to take disciplinary action against "the offender".—A.P.

HARRIS FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

"Ajmal" Editor Announces Candidature

Mr. Moinuddin Harris, Editor of "The Ajmal," the well-known Urdu daily newspaper of Bombay, announces his candidature from the Thana District Muslim Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution. Mr. Harris has been asked by his friends in the district to stand as a candidate.

STAUNCH NATIONALIST

Mr. Harris is a graduate of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. A staunch Nationalist, he was actively associated with the work of the Muslim Nationalist Party from its inception. He is loyal to the noble traditions set by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari.

The Amritsar Gurdwara Committee having agreed to resume supply of rations to the Nihangs of Bhaiphulasingh's Samadh, the Akali women workers who commenced fast on Tuesday broke the fast on Wednesday.

TAJ AKBAR WINS NEW MARKET STAKES

LONDON, July 2.

The Princess of Wales' stakes run at Newmarket over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows:—

TAJ AKBAR (Smirke)	1
OMAHA (Pat Beasley)	2
ESQUEMELING (Bezant)	3

Six ran. The race was won by neck. Five lengths separated the second and third horses.

Starting prices:—4 to 1 against Taj Akbar, 8 to 11 against Omaha. 9 to 1 against Esquemeling.

The winner was trained by Frank Butters.—Reuter's Special.

A CRITIC OF JAWAHARLAL

(Continued from page 6)

help 'our infant capitalism' to develop. Secondly, historical developments do not take place in isolation. If we have been deeply affected during the past two centuries by world events, it is difficult for us to imagine that we can build up an advanced capitalist structure in India now that capitalism is decaying elsewhere. Thirdly, we may not envisage any appreciable growth of industrial development till British Imperialism retains mastery over India. The likelihood, however, of a collapse of British Imperialism, the "Indian Economist" from Bombay will, of course, shudder to contemplate.

I am determined not to be caustic but I cannot help feeling if Sir Jehangir does not upbraid Pandit Nehru, precisely, because the latter likes to understand things and forces while he himself prefers to learn them in the manner of a Bible catechism.

(To Be Continued).

Fatal Bus Accident At Bassein

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

A serious accident to a passenger bus is occurred at Bassein which has resulted in three fatalities and severe injuries to two other passengers whilst the driver escaped with slight injuries.

Indian News From Here And There

'WAY FOR THE WILL'

Gandhiji's Advice To National Scouts

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan passed through Jubbulpore by the Bombay Mail yesterday. They were met at the station by Dr. G. Da Silva, Vice President, M.P.C.C. As usual the Pundit was silent. Mr. Jai Prakash asked about the Congress work and the National Scouts' doings. He was informed that the enlistment of Congress members was in progress and that sub-Committees formed by the M.P.C.C. for labour and agrarian contact were going to meet shortly. Meetings have been held to organise labour.

WAY FOR "WILL"

Mahatma Gandhi has given a reply to the letter addressed to him by the National Scouts of Jubbulpore regarding the increase of the khadi prices. The reply runs as follows:—

Dear Friends, All National Scouts must place the starving millions above everything, you cannot afford to bring forward the argument of cheapness. You should curtail the other wants to cope with the rise in the price of Khadi. 'Where there is a will, there is a way'.

SOLDIER RUNS AMOK

In the Sadar bazaar two days ago, a soldier attacked the car of the retired Indian Civil Surgeon, his son and his driver. The driver had a cut on his face while the son received a stick on his hand. It is rumoured that this soldier had similar cases against him of unprovoked attacks on way-farers previously. It is hoped that the Military will take necessary steps to prevent such occurrences again.

SPLIT IN BARODA PRAJAMANDAL

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRELI, July 2.

Several Prajamandal leaders of Amreli are dissatisfied with the situation created by the Prajamandal at Baroda, one well-known Hindu and five Muslim leaders have resigned from the Prajamandal as a protest. It is strongly rumoured that other members will resign in a short time.

EPIDEMIC IN CATTLE DISEASES

No Possibility Of Legislation This Year

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 1.

It would appear there is no chance of the introduction of legislation this year to deal with the epidemic in cattle diseases which has been for some time under contemplation. The Provisional Bill prepared by the Government of India has been forwarded to Provincial Governments for their views. As replies are unexpected before the end of the year, the question of introducing a Bill in the Assembly will have to wait until the budget session next year at the earliest.

Mrs. Sharada Mehta To Be Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, June 30.

It is gratifying to note that there is a move by the Ahmedabad City Fathers to congratulate Mrs. Shardaben Mehta, the representative of Gujerat Municipalities in the Senate, for her services in the cause of the victims of "Matric Massacre" and promising full support of the Municipality in her efforts. It is hoped that Municipalities of Nadiad, Kaira, Broach, etc. would follow suit, so that there may be added strength in this move. It is suggested that nationalist members of these various municipalities should take immediate action in the matter for a just and right cause.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

With the presence of Shrimati Sarlaben Mehta, Shrimati Premlilaben Mehta, Sjt. Sulochanaben and other social reformers who are here, and with various women organisations working in Baroda, efforts are now expected to be made to organise women's movement in the City. The presence of the above mentioned ladies can well be utilised in furtherance of the cause of female emancipation.

WANTED COMMON PLATFORM.

Baroda is in dire need of a common platform where persons of different views can meet together and exchange opinions. If persons like Dr. S. M. Pagar, Mr Chhotabhai Sutaria, Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, Dr. Sumant Mehta and others can take a lead in the matter, they would surely establish a club on the lines of the Rotary Club, so that people of Baroda can get advantage of intelligent criticism of various problems. Social reform, anthropology, philosophy, etc. could be easily discussed on such a common platform.

SALE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS

Question Of Legislation To Await Reports From Provincial Govts.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, July 1.

The question whether the Government of India should undertake legislation to prevent the sale and manufacture of spurious drugs is reported to be still under consideration. The position seems to be that following the resolution on the subject passed by the Council of State last year, Provincial Governments were circularised and time has been given for replies until the end of the present Simla season.

AWAITING REPLIES FROM PROVINCES.

On the basis of the replies received from Provincial Governments, the Government of India will proceed to decide what action is possible. It seems to be feared that without definite public support in the provinces and also an undertaking from the Provincial Governments that they would create the necessary machinery to enforce the provisions of the Act, there is not much use of introducing central legislation prematurely.

FIRST STEP.

As a first step, however, and as an incentive to the provinces, the Government of India have prepared tentative plans for establishing a Central bio-Chemical Laboratory for testing drugs for which the Standing Finance Committee at the last meeting sanctioned funds. As soon as Col. Chopra returns to India it is expected that the question of location of the Laboratory and the details of the scheme will be finally worked out.

NATION'S HOMAGE TO ITS LEADER

Impressive Scenes At Re-Burial Of Saed Zaghlul Pasha

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)
June 22.

Most imposing ceremonies were observed during the re-burial of Saed Pasha Zaghlul's body from the El Shafel cemetery, to the Zaghlul Mausoleum. It is estimated that over a million people lined the route.

The coffin, placed on a gun carriage was drawn by six horses. The coffin was followed by the entire Nahas Cabinet, representatives of the Regency Council, foreign diplomatic corps and other dignitaries of the country.

Nahas Pasha in the course of an impressive oration declared that it was left to his party to fulfil the last wishes of Saed Pasha Zaghlul, namely the complete and unfettered independence of the Egyptian people. If he and his Government failed, their successor would take up the cause. The spirit of Saed Pasha Zaghlul would be only contented when Egyptian Independence was a reality.—United Press.

NO TRADE PACT WITH CEYLON

SIMLA, July 1.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that the Government of India is not likely to enter into negotiations for a Trade Agreement with Ceylon, unless indications are available as to the scope of negotiations with Britain following the denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement.

In case trade talks with Britain are to include colonies also, no separate negotiations with Ceylon would be taken but in case Britain desires to enter into an exclusive agreement with India, negotiations with Ceylon would be taken in hand.

The Government of India have no official intimation of Ceylon Trade Mission coming to India shortly.—United Press.

SABHA MANDAP FOR BYCULLA TEMPLE

(continuel from page 12)

by the Hindu members of the Committee.

MUSLIMS SHOULD NOT SUFFER

Mr. H. A. Lalji, Mr. M. E. Serang and Mr. Umar Rajab in a separate dissenting minute state: If Muslims are unable to give a portion of the Mosque (being unable to do so by religious tenets) we hope Muslims cannot be blamed nor could they be made to suffer in any way for it. If the Temple people will not remove the Temple because Muslims are unable to give some part of the Mosque property or if the Officers would not like any proposal for removal because Muslims cannot give some part, we are not in a position to force any one and it is far far away from our minds ever to do so. We can appeal, we have appealed, we have expressed regret if it is taken that the attitude of some of the Muslims has been of a dictating character and finally we state that if something is done which will allay feelings, we shall be grateful. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in fact moved a resolution to the effect that as previously arranged with the Pujari the Tempipe people be requested to remove the Temple but the same was ruled out of order by His Worship the Mayor as he said this question was not before the Committee. Thereafter Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee at our instance moved to the effect that in the Hall which will be known as a "Sabha Mandap" and which is going to be built a board may be put up stating that those of the Pujaris who visit the same are requested to see that no such noise is made therein as would cause disturbance to the prayers in the adjoining Muslim Mosque. Our object in moving this Resolution was to do all that we can to maintain the happy relation between both the communities. The board would only be a request and in many a holy place boards are put up saying that noise may be avoided. When a Hall is built as something like a waiting room or a Hall where a Pujari sits near the Temple (below his residence or near his residence) it is often that some of those who come to worship also sit there and we have taken it that what is meant by this "Sabha Mandap" is a Hall for and with the above object and so the Pujari is allowed to provide it. In fact in the arrangement sanctioned by the Corporation it is apparent that such an arrangement has been its intention

TRUTH ABOUT "MATRIC" MASSACRE

(continuel from page 12)

rally known to be sparing and strict in issuing forms to students had no other alternative left to them but to send up all and sundry—weak and strong—for the University test. Thus almost all the Matric students received forms from different schools, which were already forwarded to the University along with their fees before due date. But fancy what happens now? Wisdom dawns upon our Syndics late in the day and at the eleventh hour when almost all the schools had forwarded the forms and fees to the University, that another circular was issued under the signature of the University Registrar to all the recognised schools of the Presidency.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR

This circular No. M-961 of 1936 dated the 2nd March 1936 runs thus:

"The Syndicate at their last meeting considered the requests from Heads of certain schools, for amending the University Circular No. M 289, dated the 31st January 1936 restricting the admission to the Supplementary Examination to such candidates only as are sent up for the Matriculation Examination to be held in April 1936 or have been sent up for the Matriculation Examination prior to 1936 and have failed to qualify for the Matriculation Certificate. The Syndicate have now decided to admit to the said Examination such pupils also as have completed the courses of studies prescribed for the year ending April 1936, but have not been sent up for the Examination, provided that a list of the names of such pupils is submitted to the University Registrar so as to reach him on or before the 21st March 1936."

DAY AFTER THE FAIR

Proceeding Mr. Hirjibehdin said in this circular, the Syndicate under the plea of being moved by the requests of Head Masters from certain schools deems desirable to amend the previous circular of 31st January and now agrees to admit such pupils also as have completed the course of studies prescribed for the year ending April 1936, but have not been sent up for the examination, provided that a list of the names of such pupils was submitted to the University Registrar so as to reach him on or before 21st March 1936.

Now imagine, what value could be attached to a circular, which reached the schools after the show was over. However, some of the schools after the receipt of the second circular wrote back to the Registrar asking him to return the forms and fees of certain students whom they did not think eligible for April test and the lists of such students were even submitted to him. So they received a reply from the Registrar to the effect that they could neither return the forms nor refund the fees.

Now may I ask, what would you style this state of affairs? I would call it scandalous. Does it not show that the University treated this matter as a business and not an academic point of view. What justification was there on the part of the University to adopt such a deliberate attitude? My information is that the University has derived over four lacs of rupees' revenue only from the fees of thousands of students that attended the last examination and fancy, out of this enormous revenue, they spend away almost about three lacs of rupees for examiners' fees and other sundry expenditure, and make a saving of over a lac —a large portion of which is carried away to defray the cost of fees to be paid to the examiners of other higher examinations. Is it equitable, is it fair, is it reasonable to rob Peter to pay Paul. Most of these Matric students belong to the poor classes of people who could ill-afford to pay the University fees and in many instances they have even to borrow money for attending the University examinations. Is it not their blood-money which the University utilises for making business out of it. I emphatically state that the policy pursued by our University in this matter could hardly be considered in any way wise and justifiable.

WHY PENALISE WHOLESALE.

Now sir, we come to the question of the "question papers"—particularly of English. The English paper was more or less based upon Senior Cambridge Course. I do not at all quarrel with the test, provided the students were trained up for it, but without raising the English standard which, it is necessary to raise, it was not fair on the part of the Examiner to take these students absolutely unawares. What were those Moderaters doing? Was it not their duty to see that until the Senior Cambridge course was commonly adopted and higher knowledge of English imparted in our schools, the proper test should have been in consonance with the present standard and not the Senior Cambridge standard. My submission is Sir, that the whole affair is so hopelessly muddled that the University should not, out of sheer prestige, victimise thousands of students, for a few who chose to stage a demonstration with a view to show their disapproval towards the hopeless muddle created by the University authorities themselves.

But at the same time, I must warn the students, teachers, parents and also those senators who have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the student world against the psychological dangers of the words 'slaughter, massacre, victims' as applied to boys and girls who had the misfortune to fail in the last examination. Such language is likely to create altogether an unwholesome effect on impressionable minds, exaggerating the importance of examinations, making them seem a far greater ordeal than they would otherwise be. With these words I support the proposition.

Mr. S. C. Thaker supported the proposition. At this stage further debate was adjourned till to-day.

Towards Brighter Bombay

Need For Social Planning

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I have been reading your articles entitled: "Towards a Brighter Bombay." I am glad you are inviting suggestions and criticisms from the numerous readers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Our city of Bombay is an industrial city, and as such it has inherited not only the ordinary diseases and epidemics which ravage other towns but also occupational diseases which are peculiar to industrialized cities. The expectation of life of the average industrial worker is calculated to be about seven year less than that of the non-industrial worker. What, one may ask, are the factors making for this severe curtailment in the life of the worker? In the first place, he may fall victim to an accident and be either maimed or killed. The accident rate decreases the life expectancy by approximately one year. Then there is industrial poisoning. The worker may be poisoned, sickened and infected by industrial poisons and diseases which take a high yearly toll. Hot and humid air accelerates the chemical activity of the various poisons with which the worker may come in contact. Excessive perspiration also facilitates the absorption of such toxins as enter the system through the skin. Long hours increase the amount of poison thus getting into the system of the worker. Then again, the empty or half-empty stomach absorbs poison more rapidly than the full stomach. Hence the under-nourished Indian worker is thus unusually susceptible to occupational poisons and diseases arising therefrom. Women workers are infected and poisoned more easily than men, and young people suffer infection more easily than adults.

Lead is the most common industrial poison. The various compounds of lead bring on such common diseases as "painter's colic" and paralysis of the wrists. In addition, the blood vessels and the kidneys suffer from lead poisoning Then we may mention arsenic, mercury, copper, zinc, brass, ammonia, phosphorus, benzene and tar among numerous other industrial poisons which injure the physical organism. There are, of course, some serious occupational diseases which are not directly caused by poisonous substances. Dust in its manifold forms is particularly dangerous to the pulmonary system. Anthrax is another common pulmonary disease which is caused by inhaling dust from wool, hair and other substances containing anthrax spores. Unnatural positions of the body during hours of labour may result in permanent warping of the body structure and the contraction of various visceral organs. Conversely, certain organs may be subject to abnormal use and hence become hypertropied and over-strained.

In these and other ways our industrial civilization lays its blighting hand upon the health and happiness of the poor and the helpless workers. Whatever aspect of society we may consider, we are somehow driven back to health as a fundamental factor in social progress. There is pressing need for the control of disease, elimination of slums, promotion of higher wages and standards of living, increasing mass literacy, etc., if Bombay is to be made a better place not only to make a living but to live in.

While there are many things we know about social conditions in Bombay, yet we must admit that our present knowledge and grasp of the social problems are far from adequate. When one considers the vast sums of money spent on our social welfare programmes by official and non-official agencies, here is something almost tragic in the dearth of our knowledge, both of the situations involved and of the relative effectiveness of the treatment attempted. Social problems are highly complex in their genesis and in their consequences.

To make Bombay brighter and better, we need a comprehensive social planning,—a collectivist procedure. In other words, we need a united, integrated and comprehensive plan for the promotion of social well-being in all its aspects, rather than sporadic and unrelated efforts to deal with specific maladjustments. The value of planned economic and social engineering has been well demonstrated by Soviet Russia. Through such scientific procedure, the Soviets have brought about within a brief space of sixteen years a marvellous transformation of an entire country,—an unprecedented metamorphosis in the knowledge, the concepts and the habits of 160 million people. Similarly a social transformation can be wrought in Bombay. There are organizations, money and talents but we lack leadership. Why not some of the leading citizens and social workers of Bombay get together for this purpose of social planning on the basis of adequate and available data? The first step towards a brighter Bombay is to work out a well-planned social programme. The next step is to co-ordinate the efforts of all social welfare organizations for the achievement of the goals set forth. Far-reaching changes in social well-being can be brought about, if this matter is taken by whole-heartedly.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. KUMARAPPA.
Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work,
Byculla, July 2.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I appreciate the campaign "Towards Brighter Bombay," and now realise the value of a national newspaper such as "Bombay Chronicle" in the community service.

The subject of housing and rehousing is difficult to discuss without raising controversy. For instance, one group favours rebuilding on cleared slum areas with no provision for sanitary surrounding or open space. While a second group opposes such a move but advocates a new estate developments on the outskirts of Bombay with more open space in order to adequately house the displaced families.

In my opinion the policy advocated by the second group is sound because suburban cottages are conducive to health and well-being. Secondly, they are convenient and provide necessary amenities. Third, cottages are much cheaper when compared to development costs in the city. Fourth, there is an adequate open space for parks and playgrounds. Fifth, it limits the density of population.

On the whole the suburban cottage system is undoubtedly most satisfactory.—Yours, etc.,

D. REBELLO.
Bardoli House, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay 14, July 2.

EXPLORATION OF NANDA DEVI PEAK

American Expedition Arrives In India

Eight expert mountaineers with distinguished services will attempt the exploration of the Nanda Devi peak in September next.

This is perhaps the first American organised expedition, and four of the eight are Americans.

The members of the expedition are: Dr. T. Grahame-Browne, Mr. Charles S. Houston, Mr. Peter Lloyd, Mr. Noel Odell, Mr. H. W. Tillman, H. Adams Carter, Arthur B. Emmons and William F. Loomis.

Four of them, Dr. Houston, Dr. Houston, Dr. Graham-Browne, Messrs. N. Odell and Peter Lloyd arrived by the mail boat, s.s. "Carthage" on Thursday.

The members were very reticent about their programme, when approached for an interview.

It was however gathered that the party would shortly leave for Simla and that they would attempt climbing the 25,660 ft. peak in September, in spite of the heavy snow at the time.

Most of the members are pioneers in the line and have a distinguished record of service in the sphere.

It will be remembered that Mr. Tilman and Mr. Eric Shipton penetrated for the first time in history into the wonderful Nanda Devi basin.

This year they will, it is understood, look for a route to the summit.

The expedition is led by Dr. Graham-Browne of the University. He has done much Alpine climbing and was a member of the party to climb a mount in Alaska.

Mr. N. F. D'dell took part in the 1924 Everest expedition and it is said that he has staged at a height of 27,000 feet longer than any person.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, and Mr. Chandra Mehta, son of Sir Manubhai Mehta, also arrived by the boat. Mr. Mehta, who is studying in the Trinity College, Cambridge, has come to Bombay to spend the long vacation.

A PLEA FOR TRUCE

(Continued From Page 6)

has to co-ordinate all classes and sentiments effectively under the determining influence of triumphant nationalism before Swaraj could be won. Under the impelling urge for freedom it has to create a common tradition, a memory of sufferings endured and victories won in common. It has to convert India into a powerful organism, its members passionately seeking Swaraj. The effective group life necessary for this purpose can only be lived, and the collective will of the country for achieving freedom can only be developed, if a truce is called to all the differences which exist to-day.

Will the Working Committee listen to the voice of the Nation and regain the position which, it held before? Freedom of speech, which divides a nation in a crises, is no blessing. Did we not read a few days ago that a Socialist leader of eminence in France declared his adherence to a pact with Imperialist Italy in order to present a united front to Germany? Let us have truce amongst ourselves, so that we may be strong and win. India can do without ideological differences; it cannot do without concentrated action.

Two More Transmitters To Be Installed?

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The question of installation of two more transmitters besides the projected one at Delhi, is engaging the attention of the broadcasting authorities at the present moment.

The object of launching this scheme is to carry on further researches as to the suitability of short-wave broadcasting in this country.

The exact location of the transmitters has not yet been decided and is under the consideration of the All-India Board of Radio Research.—United Press.

Labour Leaders Released In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, July 1.

Cases under section 144 having been withdrawn by the authorities against M. D Deshpandey and two other local cotton mill strike leaders and on the latter furnishing personal bonds of Rs. 1,000 to keep peace for one year under section 107, they were released from the local Jail yesterday.—United Press.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE SUREST WAY TO WRECK UNWANTED CONSTITUTION

Paramakudi Political Conference Urge Holding Meeting Of A. I. C. C.

MADRAS, June 30

Resolutions favouring Congressmen accepting offices in the legislatures in which they were in a majority, were adopted at the first Paramakudi Taluk Political Conference and Youth Conference held at Paramakudi (Ramanad District).

The Conference criticised Government's action in detaining Mr. Subash Chandra Bose without trial.

Since the sole aim of the Congress in deciding to enter Councils was to oppose reactionary measures and to wreck the constitution, the Conference opined that that aim would be fulfilled by Congressmen accepting offices under the new Constitution. In this view, the Conference appealed to the Congress President to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee to decide this issue according to resolution passed at the last Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

"One Of The Best Equipped Air Ports In The World"

Huge Programme Of Construction At Karachi

KARACHI (By Mail)

To judge by the operational activities at the Karachi Air Port the last month was comparatively a quiet month, but to judge by the constructional activities at the place it was one of the busiest ones.

It is worthy of note that the number of casual aviators is again at a low ebb and there were no flights from the west. There were only two flights that passed through Karachi and both of them were westbound. Of course this is not surprising. The monsoons have started and they are pretty active on the coast of Bengal and Burma. And to fly through the violent air pockets and torrential rains is not exactly a pleasure trip that one could undertake for the fun of it. As for records, this route to the East has now become quite a beaten track so that the record-hunters have to look to other fields for fresh laurels.

One of the two aviators was Mr. Stephenson who was flying to England from India on a holiday. Mr. Stephenson is an army officer who has made flying his hobby. He is a comparative new-comer to the field of aviation, so it is quite brave of him to undertake this long flight as a passtime. All will wish Mr. Stephenson "bon voyage" and happy landings.

The other aviator to pass through Karachi during the month was M. Chanteraine. It will be recalled that M. Chanteraine flew through Karachi a few weeks ago on his trip to Pondicherry. He is examining on behalf of the French Air Ministry the possibility of connecting all the towns in French possessions with the Far Eastern line of the Air France. M. Chanteraine was on his way to Afghanistan via Persia on a special invitation from the Afghan Government.

The normal operational matters of the Air Port passed off with unobtrusive smoothness and nothing untoward or unforeseen happened during the whole of the month.

NEW HANGAR

The constructional activities at the Air Port are going on at high pressure and the work is progressing with appreciable rapidity. The new hangar is now almost complete. The floor was finished during the month while work is proceeding on the doors and apron. The foundation for the rails of the doors are all ready and the framework for the doors are on site. It will not be long before they are erected. Now that the three sides of the hangar are up and the whole place is more or less "walled in", one gets a good idea of the enormous size of the hangar. It is quite a foot-ball field under cover.

The work of clearing the bushes and levelling up the ground between the new hangar and the landing area is progressing satisfactorily. The land that was a jungle in miniature a few weeks ago is now an aerodrome in making. It will be still sometime before this area could be actually used for landing purposes but the ground is completely cleared and levelled up. It needs only a few showers of rain to beat down the sand and consolidate the loose earth.

ELECTRIFICATION

The work for the electrification scheme has also been taken up and the well-known Electrical firm who have secured the contract for the electrification of the whole of the trans-India route, are now busy making preparations for the work at the Karachi air port. Huge cable drums, each weighing several tons, and innumerable packing cases of various sizes and shapes are already at the air port. These give one and idea of the stupendous magnitude of the electrification scheme and amply justify one in feeling that when completed Karachi Air port will be one of the best equipped air ports in the world.

During the month, the Karachi Aero Club were as usual busy with their instructional and cross country flights. Major Jones the pilot instructor of the club, left for England on leave towards the beginning of the month and Mr. N. R. Gogte is now working in his place. The Club did 79 hors of flying during the month.

There were 69 arrivals at the Air port during the month while 69 aircraft left here for other aerodromes.—A.P.

W. I. A. A. TO BE EXTENDED

Mofussil Motorists To Be Included

The Committee of the Western India Automobile Association have under consideration the extension of benefits to mofussil members, and believing that it would be preferable first to obtain the opinions of mofussil motorists regarding their peculiar needs, and how the establishment of branch offices with Road Patrols and Car Park services, would appeal to them, sent a circular letter to 466 members and non-members in the Poona area.

In the month that has elapsed only ten replies have been received, and the Committee, while thanking those who did reply, would be grateful if others would also assist by coming forward with their opinions and suggestions.

DISTRICT ROADS

Intimation has been received that the following district roads, or parts of them, have been closed as under:—

1. Karad-Chiplun Road from Mile 39.4 to Mile 47 in the Ratnagiri District is closed from 29th June to the 1st October to motor vehicles licensed to carry more than ten persons including the driver.

2. The section of the Bombay-Poona Road lying in the Thana District is closed to heavy motor vehicles during the monsoon. According to the definition in the Motor Vehicles Manual (Bombay City), "A heavy motor vehicle is one weighing two tons and over 'unladen' ".

MORE VICTIMIZATION

A monkey dressed up in a little red skirt and a cap and bells, and dancing to the quick, staccato beating of a little drum still remains a monkey. So also does a Motor Toll, whether it appears before us financially disguised as a Fee or a Wheel Tax, still remain what it originally was—a toll pure and simple: an effort to squeeze a little more out of the already over-taxed and long suffering motorist.

These extraneous taxes become all the more objectionable when they are foolishly levied at holiday resorts, which should normally be as tax free as possible, so as to encourage an influx of visitors and to induce those visitors to stay to the limit of their leave

It is very aggravating, if one goes, after a long spell of office work, to spend a week or ten days in a neighbouring hill station, to be chased by people demanding Rs. 10 as wheel tax.

This happens in Khandalla, where the Municipality while complaining of shortness of funds, are discouraging visiting motorists in this ridiculous way. Three days' exemption they are prepared to grant, but three days are no good to a man on his half-yearly 10 days leave, especially when he has already paid an exhorbitant wheel tax elsewhere.

How much more advantageous to their children—seeing that they are the City Fathers—would it be if the Municipality allowed 10 days' exemption and then charged tax "pro rata" from date to date. The visitor would then be encouraged to spend the whole of his holiday there, to the mutual benefit of many.

Germany Builds Largest Flying Boat

For Trans-Atlantic Passenger Service

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

Germany is building the world's biggest flying boat for passenger services across the Atlantic, writes Ronald Walker to the "News Chronicle", London.

She is pushing ahead with plans for huge heavier-than-air machines to carry passengers, mail and freight over world routes.

For the past two years the Germans have operated successfully a mail service across the South Atlantic, linking Berlin with Rio de Janeiro. They are using small twin-engined Dornier flying boats which are refuelled from supply ships in mid-ocean. This experience has convinced them that passenger services across large stretches of ocean are practical.

The new flying-boat, built by the Dornier Company, is known as the Do. 20. It resembles the famous Do. X which King Edward piloted when it visited England in 1930.

Improved methods of metal construction and engines of greater power than could be built only five years ago have made the design of the Do. 20 possible.

LARGER THAN MARTIN CLIPPER

It will be slightly bigger than the Do. X and weigh fully loaded 128,000 lb. (over 56 tons)—more than three times bigger than the Empire flying boats built for Imperial Airways and more than twice the size of the Martin Clipper ships with which America has flown the Pacific.

The spread of the huge metal wing will be 160 feet, and the length of the hull 131 feet from bow to stern. Short stub wings fitted to the bottom of the hull will give stability on the water.

The machine will have eight 800—1,000 h.p. Diesel motors. These will be placed in parts inside the wings. The number of propellers has been reduced from 12 to four. Each propeller will be driven by two engines.

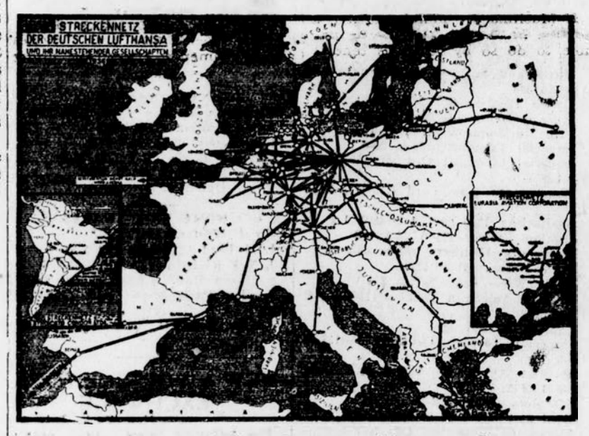
The new ship, with only eight engines, is expected to have a top speed of 185 m.p.h. and to cruise at 160 m.p.h.—speeds similar to those estimated for the new Empire flying boats. The range will be 3,000 miles, and a maximum non-stop flight will be possible of 4,375 miles.

SPACIOUS COMFORT

Despite its size the carrying capacity or pay-load of the new ship will be limited on long distance non-stop flights. For the North Atlantic crossing, involving 2,000 miles flying, the Do. 20 will carry 16 passengers, mails and freight. Over 100 passengers could be carried on short flights.

There will be a smoke-room and a bar, lounge and dining-room, kitchen and sleeping cabins. All these compartments will be on the centre deck of the three-decked hull. Above, will be the flying room for the pilots, and rooms for the Captain, navigator and wireless operator.

AIRWAY CONNECTIONS WITH BERLIN



A route map of the German Airways Company Lufthansa showing the main connections with Berlin.

IN AN AIRWAYS BOOKING-OFFICE

What The Enquiry Officer Has To Reply To

Budapest is on the 'phone. Can a passenger be booked through to Australia in the next air-liner leaving London in this route?

Now here is Rome. They want a couple of seats on the next service from Brindisi to Alexandria.

And now a West-End hotel rings up. What they require are four seats in an air-liner to Paris.

The next query comes from a travel agency. They are inquiring about air departures for Cologne.

Now Croydon is on the 'phone, checking some details as to passengers leaving by a certain service.

A business man comes through with a question about the express service to and from Switzerland.

A doctor rings up as to the chartering of a special 'plane to carry an invalid to one of the Continental spas.

So it goes on. The above are just a few of the inquiries and 'phone calls which pour in daily at the booking and inquiry office of Imperial Airways at the Airway Terminus, London.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

Summer time-tables have just come into operation on the Continental airways. This means that more and more people are planning holidays which will take them in high-speed air trips to cities and beauty-spots throughout Europe. And traffic continues to increase on the Empire airlines to Egypt, Africa, India and Australia.

The queries dealt with from day to day cover every aspect of aerial travel. A passenger rings up to know how much luggage he can take with him on a flight to South Africa. Another asks advice as to the sort of clothing to take on an Empire air journey. Yet another, who has booked a seat by one of the European air services, rings up just beforenand to know what sort of weather he is likely to have on his trip.

Sometimes an urgent 'phone message will come through from a call-box at a London railway terminus. A passenger has missed a boat-train connecting with a departing ocean liner. No other train will get him to the sea-port in time. Can he have an air-taxi if he motors down to Croydon immediately?

CHARTERED CRAFT

The chartering of special aircraft is increasing. Passengers from America are met by special 'planes when their liners reach Cherbourg, and are flown across to London. Engineers charter "air specials" to make urgent surveys at points along the Empire routes. Film producers fly with their equipment to shoot desert scenes. Business men are rushed to urgent conferences. Trainers and jockeys make air dashes to race meetings on the Continent. Newly-married couples charter 'planes for aerial honeymoons.

Nothing comes amiss to the experts at the Airways Terminus. One moment you may hear the Inquiry Officer explaining the exact day on which an urgent letter, posted on the next outgoing service, will reach Hong Kong and the next you may see him deep in a discussion as to an air trip which some hunters are contemplating to the big-game lands of Africa, taking all their equipment with them, and camping each night under the wings of their machine.

Aviation Lighting On The "Welschap"

HOW NIGHT FLYING IS MADE EASY

When you hear the heavy snort of an aeroplane engine at night and watch the plane passing high above the houses, its tiny light appearing not to belong to our earth but to be a bright star following a course of its own through space, you involuntarily wonder where the solitary craft is going to and how it will find a safe harbour.

Whereas night-flying was a hazardous undertaking a few years ago, when regular traffic services were already quite usual in the day-time, the equipment of aerodromes and the technique of "blind" flying have meanwhile been improved to such an extent that it is no longer regarded as an extraordinary achievement to make a flight at night. Yet it is a fact that at night, far more so than by day, an aeroplane is a tiny, forlorn object in the immensity of space, totally detached from the earth. The only things a night pilot and occasionally observe are the lights along roads and streets, which in cities form a cobweb of luminous points. All the rest is darkness and the pilot has nothing else to guide him but his compass, his altimeter and, if carried, the radio.

FLYING AT NIGHT.

At night the radio is the only means by which an airman can keep in touch with the earth, take his bearings and investigate the landing possibilities. But when a night flier wishes to land he cannot simply dive into an abyss of darkness until he feels himself to be on terra firma; on the contrary, flying at night is only possible when proper landing facilities are provided in the shape of a well-lighted aerodrome at the pilot's destination. If this is not the case his wisest course is to postpone landing until sunrise.

The advent of night flying rendered aviation lighting one of the most important problems in connection with a modern equipped aerodrome. The last word on this subject has not yet been spoken and in many respects aerodrome lighting is still in its infancy, though the principal regulations to ensure uniformity have already been established internationally.

The aerodrome "Welschap" at Eindhoven (Holland) has in many ways enjoyed the results of pioneering work in the field of lighting. This was not altogether by chance, for Eindhoven is a centre of lightning and radio technique and is the cradle of modern gaseous discharge lamps: the sodium and mercury-vapour lamp. Thanks to close co-operation between the municipal authorities and Philips' Works, the aerodrome lighting installation is one that meets the needs under all circumstances and permits of central control in the most convenient and simple manner. A visit to the aerodrome gives one a very good impression of the extensive ground organisation specially instituted for the benefit of night fliers.

In the watch-towers of the new station building of "Welschap," from which the entire environment can be surveyed, are the central organs of all the technical aids at the disposal of this aerodrome. From these towers everything can be controlled: the radio installation, the lighting, the aerodrome telephone and the optical signal. Nearly all the controls of this comprehensive signalling system are combined into an ingeniously contrived apparatus which has been constructed by Philips in co-operation with the airport master of "Welschap." From the control table of this apparatus one can, for instance, completely survey and control in a most simple manner the very extensive lighting installation, which is unique in itself. Numerous supervisory instruments are provided which practically rule out the possibility of error or breakdown. In order that the working of this apparatus may be clearly understood we will now say a few words regarding the purpose of aviation lighting.

One of the principal items is boundary lighting, which is catered for on the "Welschap" aerodrome by sodium lamps spaced at intervals of 100 metres and so positioned that they mark out their contour of the landing ground. Sodium light can be perceived at a very great distance, and an airman flying towards the aerodrome at night can therefore rapidly judge the whereabouts of the landing ground from the rectangular figure formed by these lights. However, it is important for him to know not only the place of landing but also the direction in which to land, for an airman should always effect his landing against the direction of the wind. Both in the day-time and at night the direction of the wind (and hence also the landing direction is indicated by a revolvable T positioned in one of the corners of the aerodrome. This is required by international regulations. The T is at the same time also a wind-direction indicator and therefore turns to the correct position of its own accord. For night landings this T must be illuminated, which is effected at "Welschap" by flood-lighting it with the powerful bluish-green light of mercury vapour.

In order that the pilot, when landing or taking off at night, shall not collide with obstacles lo-

(continued on page 3 col. 4)

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Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING PRICE UNCHANGED

Scattered Trade And Foreign Buying

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

Wheat Strong But Other Commodities Quiet

BOMBAY, July 2

On Thursday cross rates improved slightly.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was fairly active on scattered trade and foreign buying. The closing price was unchanged from previous closing.

BULLION VERY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled very steady.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm on unfavourable weather and crop reports. Other commodities were quiet.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was rather dull and uninteresting in the absence of nay interest. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was nothing doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 2

Previous closing	11.69
To-day's opening	11.75
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	11.69
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 2

Previous closing	6.24
To-day's opening	6.34
Difference	+10
To-day's closing	6.37
Difference	+13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 215-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 2

Cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered trade and foreign buying influenced by better outside cables and reduced crop estimate ideas coupled with activity in the textile industry. Despite rainfall in northern districts prices made considerable headway on good local support and foreign purchases.

Operations in October commenced at 11.75 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. The market advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying together with some covering with October rising to 11.76 thereafter the demand slowed down but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed unchanged for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 2

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.56/11.54) 11.75/11.73
December (11.56/11.55) 11.75/11.74
January — 11.75/11.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 2

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.66) 6.78
American October (6.27) 6.38
Egyptian July (9.22) 9.43
Egyptian October (9.14) 9.35

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 2

Broach cotton for April May delivery was quoted at Rs. 216-0 at 10-0 p.m. with New York futures about 5 points up.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 2

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	200	196	191	187
Punjab	...	200	196	191	187
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208	...
C P No. 1	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 2	224	221	218	214	...
Broach No.	...	232	228	225	221
Punjab-Ame	...	242	238	235	231
Surat	...	267	263	260	256
Rajpipla	...	264	260	257	253
Navsari	...	273	269	266	262

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 1-7-36	7050000	4350000
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-36	2000	—
Exports to date 1-7-36	6091000	4799000
Stock at Ports 26-6-36	1452000	1313000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-6-36	1422000	201000
Stock at Liverpool 26-6-36	721000	678000
Visible Supply 26-6-36	3881000	3713000
Quantity in sight 26-6-36	12257000	7972000
Quantity out of sight 26-6-36	11482000	9577000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 2

Previous closing	5.02 11/32
To-day's opening	5.02 1/16
To-day's closing	5.02 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 2

Previous closing	5.62
To-day's opening	5.02 1/4
To-day's closing	5.02 5/16
Difference	+.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 2

Previous closing	75.73
To-day's opening	75.75
To-day's closing	75.76
Difference	+03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/4 and then eased to 5.01 15/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 5/16

Franc opened at 75.75 and then improved to 75.69 on good buying activity.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.76.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 2

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 9/16d.

The market was quiet

LONDON GOLD

London, July 2

Gold per fine ounce (£6-19-0 1/2) £6-19-1.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 2

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 2
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.71 3/8) 5.71 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.93) 37.91
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/8) 0.94
London on Milan	(63.81) 63.75
London on Shanghai	(1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 2

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 48/8, 48/9 and 48/10. Prices improved on scattered buying and covering influenced by better outside cables but later prices eased on absence of good cables from London and closed steady at Rs 48/7, 48/7 and 48/8.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6. The market was quietly steady with practically nothing owing to the lack of stimulating foreign cables and closed steady at Rs 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,662
Linseed	10,168
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	273
Gingellyseed	838
Groundnuts	7,705
Castorseed	2,170
Rice	1,606
Myrabollams	371
Cottonseed	10,265
Mowraseed	66
Gram	120
Joowar	1,283
Maize	28
Bajree	1,608
Indian Sugar	6,654
	tons.
Coal	1,,862

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 2

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 73 1/8 and October 72 3/4. The market was very active on good speculative buying and covering influenced by strong foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 2

Chicago wheat opened very steady with July at 0.97 1/2. Prices advanced on active local and foreign buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather and crop cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 2

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£178 1/2 buyers £178 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £175 3/4 buyers £176 1/4 sellers

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Very steady.)

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41 7/8) £40 1/2 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 2

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 5/8 paid and sellers
Forward (7 5/8) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£17 sellers) £16 7/8
Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers
Lightning June (£19 1/4) £19 13/16 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, July 2

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	8	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	9	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	8	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.			
Rates at 8-0 p.m.			
Rates at 10-0 p.m.			

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 2

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	7	9
Wheat May 1937	4	10	9
Linseed September	7	8	6
Linseed May 1937	7	4	0

The market was steady.

Wheat strong. Jute and Linseed weak.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, July 2
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	659	301,605
Central India	770	274,701
Barsi and Nagar	405	170,768
Hyderabad Gaorani	97	39,732
Berar	105	337,993
Central Provinces	457	93,457
Total Oomras	2,493	1,218,256
Dholera	2,466	249,611
N W Provinces	...	62,205
Rajputana	1,993	101,332
Sind-Punjab	46	455,650
Broach	755	385,667
Coompta and Dharwar	299	84,894
Westerns-Northerns	1,751	56,232
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	319	17,071
Persian	...	9
American	421	25,811
Egyptian and African	2,449	219,946
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	12,992	2,877,295

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 25th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	110	477,929
Japan and China	6,789	1,208,582
Coast Ports	260	36,239
Up-country by Rail	...	195,386
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	37,928
Total	7,159	1,956,064

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 2.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash	£36-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£36-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£41- 0-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-12-0

Tone:—Very steady.

Operators Quiet On Stock Exchange

COTTON FIRM ON GENERAL SPECULATIVE BUYING

Rubber Touching Higher Level

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 2

On the Stock Exchange the success of numerous recent new issues illustrates the underlying confidence but Geneva is casting shadows under which operators are disinclined to extend their commitments.

Distillers fell from 103/6 to 101/6 on disappointment. At unchanged dividend of 20 per cent.

Cotton improved further on general speculative buying.

Wheat was firm on continued north American drought. Rubber touched highest since September 1934. The Bank of England note circulation registered fresh record of over 439 million due to holiday and the demand for currency.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 2

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, June 23 £97 7/8
Wednesday, June 24 £97 3/4
Thursday, June 25 £97 3/4
Friday, June 26, £97 7/8
Monday, June 29, £97 7/8
Tuesday, June 30, £97 7/8
Wednesday, July 1, £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 2
3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally dull but there was no real selling pressure in evidence.

Giltedgeds and foreign bonds were quiet with only small business. Internationals and oil shares steady to firm. Kaffirs quietly steady with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/8) £109 1/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/4) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 19-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (£7 5/8) £7 1/2
Musical Industries (25-0) 24-9
Princhin Johnson (47-3) 48-0
Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woodsworth New Ford (135-3) 135-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-4 1/2
University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9.
Ford Motors (31-9) 31-0
Cable Wires (£6 7/8) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9
P and O S N Company Defd (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (103-6) 103-0
Bred and Dyers (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-0) 52-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (27-0) 27-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (49 3/8) 49 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 2
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-9) 31-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-10 1/2) 62-6
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £14
East Rand Proprietors (63-9) 63-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8.
Moddar New (42-6) 41-3
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (82-6) 82-6
Burma Oil (95-0) 94-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (21-1 1/2) 21-9
Shell Transport (96-3) 96-3
Royal Dutch (£36) £36

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47) £47
L M Ford (£22 5/8) £22 5/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £134
London Board G Stock (£103 1/4) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 2

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 1/4) dol 66 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 33 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 60 1/8) dol 60
U S Steel Preference (dol 129) unquoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 1.

July	dol. 0.95 3/4
September	dol0.96 7/8
December	dol0.98 3/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2.

Bengal Superfine	198/200
Bengal Fine	195/196
Bengal F.G.	192/193
C. P. 1 Fine	216/217
C. P. 2 Fine	213/214
Arvi Fine	213/214
Ellichpur Fine	213/214
Berar Fine	211/212
Khamgaon Fine	211/212
Mulkapur Fine	204/207
Khandesh Fine	197/202
Jalna/Sailu	199/202
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Mathia	187/192
Broach Fine	224/227
Dhollera	218/220
Punjab/American	224/229
Sindh-American	224/229
Cambodia	264/269
Compta	224/229
Westerns	214/224
Miraj	214/217
Jagadia Ankleshwar	256/258
Surat	259/260
Navsari	268/270
Kampala	347/349
Manza	324/329

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 1.

July	71 1/2d
October	71d.
December	70 3/4d.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	13	7	0
June shipment	4	0	0
July-Sept. shipment	3	15	0
Oct-Dec.	3	14	6
Kesar ready	13	2	0
Saraya ready	13	0	6
Harinagar ready	12	15	0
Spot Java	F.3.80		

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST

CALCUTTA, July 2

The following is a preliminary jute forecast for two districts in Bengal and one in Assam for 1936.

Mymensingh 518,000 acres against 460,000 acres last year. Bakerganj 39,000 against 38,000 (revised). Chittagong 300 no change.

The forecast for other districts will be issued to-morrow and on subsequent days.—A. P.

Sedition Charge Against Labour Leader

MADRAS, July 2.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed charges to-day under Section 124-A I.P.C., (Sedition) against Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, Labour leader, in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered by him at the High Court Beach on January 26, in the course of the Independence Day celebrations.—A.P.

SIND GETS STRONG MONSOON

Current Also Vigorous In Malabar

POONA, July 2.

Yesterday's depression over Lower Sind has intensified into a storm. It crossed the coast to the south of Karachi and now lies off the Sind-Mekram Coast. It has caused strong monsoon in Sind and Rajputana. A depression has formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal and the monsoon has strengthened in Malabar, the north Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Burma, local in Bengal, Orissa, west Central India, south West Punjab, Gujarat while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Calicut 7 inches; Guna 5 inches; Gwa, Mercara 4 inches; Chanda, Pachmarhi, Bhopal, Cochin, Gopalpur, Hanamkonda, 3 inches; Port Blair, Jagdalpur, Kotah, Ajmer, Hyderabad Sind and Mahableshwar 2 inches.

FORECAST:—The monsoon will be strong in Burma, Malabar, the central parts of the country and from the Konkan to the north Madras Coast. Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, extend to Orissa, occur locally in Bengal and Assam.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will occur in Orissa, the north Madras Coast and the Central Provinces during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

THIRD RAINLESS DAY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Yesterday was the third day which has passed off without heavy rain in the city, but after 11 o'clock last night a strong breeze set in and the sky was heavily over-cast with clouds. There were also a sharp drizzle earlier in the evening and some showers during the night.

Throughout to-day the sky remained cloudy and the day a little warm, but practically no rain has fallen. The sea continues to be rough.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., today was 87. 2 degrees a degree above normal and the minimum 75.6 degrees one degree below normal.

Rainfall for the same period was 88 cents at Colaba, 80 cents at Fort area, 10 cents at Byculla and 9 cents at Matunga.

Rainfall since the beginning of June, 1936 was 33.51 inches at Colaba (1 .53 inches above normal), 35.16 at the Fort area, 33.61 inches at Byculla and 33.70 inches at Matunga.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 2.

A depression formed early in the week in the North West of the Bay of Bengal and remained stationary near Chandbali till the 27th. It then passed inland by the 28th morning, when a fairly deep depression appeared over the West Central provinces. A depression lay over Cutch and Lower Sind during the last day of the week. The first disturbance was responsible for strengthening the monsoon from the Konkan to Orissa and Lower Burma. The second caused a strong monsoon generally in North West India, the west, United Provinces and caused an extension into Sind the monsoon was vigorous on the west coast of the peninsula throughout the week, strengthening in Burma towards the end of the week.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 82.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 78.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.2 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.6 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.88 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.88 inches

Total rainfall during the year 33.91 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

VERY STRONG OLD CROP POSITION IN U. S. A.

Bull Clique Continue Campaign

Bombay, July 2

The most important cotton news of the week under review was the announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation that more loan cotton would be released for sale, and that applications for such cotton would be accepted up to midnight on July 20th. This announcement was by no means unexpected, and the general opinion is that the United States Government are taking a very wise step in releasing more cotton now, when spinners and exporters are clamouring for it.

The exact amount to be released has not yet been fixed, but semi-official statements indicate between 260,000 and 500,000 bales; if the larger figure is taken it will leave only 3 million bales in Government hands at the end of the season, none of which will be available to the trade until after December, except upon payment of the full loan price plus interest and carrying charges.

RELEASE OF COTTON

There is no denying the fact that the old crop position in America is a very strong one, and in spite of the release of another half million bales we shall very likely see higher prices before the new crop starts to arrive, but it must also be borne in mind that unless disaster overtakes the growing crop, there is going to be a sufficient supply of cotton for next season, and consumers will therefore only buy their minimum requirements at the current high rates.

American prices for spot cotton are now at the highest level we have seen during the past year, and although it looks as if they will go still higher, it will be advisable to keep a careful watch on crop developments in following the advance.

In the local market the Bull clique have continued their campaign and have succeeded in forcing July/August Broach to an artificially high level as compared with the true market price of the cotton tenderable against the contract.

TENDERABLE COTTON

They have done this by buying large quantities of tenderable cotton themselves, and by making arrangements with other holders of tenderable cotton not to issue delivery orders. As they are reported to be strong enough financially to weigh over all cotton which may be tendered, they will probably be able to force prices still higher, but what they will eventually do with the cotton they are accumulating remains to be seen.

The reaction, which we witnessed a week ago in both markets, appears to be over, and influenced by the strength of old crop Americans and the tactics of the July/August speculators a bullish sentiment prevails in the bazaar, and prices look like going higher.

Purchases of April/May Broach will very likely show a moderate profit, but here as well as in America it must be remembered that the market has already advanced a long way from the bottom and the turning point cannot be so very far away.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 1.

September	2.80 unchanged.
December	2.65 unchanged.
January	2.46 —1.
May	2.46 —1.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN,

LIMITED

beg to announce that with a view to help Merchants and the Mercantile community to earn some interest, they have decided not to reduce the rate of interest on Current and Savings Bank account at present. The present rates are 1% p. a. and 2½% p. a. on Current and Savings Bank accounts respectively.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Trade Takes Up Speculative Long Liquidation

Favourable Weather Ignored

Acreage Ideas Under Thirty-two Millions

One Interest Bidding For 100,000 Bales Of Pool Spot Cotton

BOMBAY, July 2.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish crop estimates and favourable conditions in dry goods trade.

The market gained nearly one dollar per bale on the report from New Orleans that one interest was bidding for 100,000 bales of Pool Spot Cotton, with the impression prevailing that the liquidation of a large blocks of long interest is now completed.

Important speculative long liquidation was absorbed by trade interests. The weekly weather report was more unfavourable than expected. The crop is said to be late and spotty.

The "Journal of Commerce" estimates cotton acreage at 30,830,000 acres showing an increase of 10.6 per cent.

The New York cotton market will remain closed on Saturday the 4th inst. being "Independence Day." The local market will close at 3 p. m. on Friday.

The New York cotton futures market after recent long liquidation again ruled firm on Wednesday on active trade buying and prices recorded a sharp rise. The weekly weather report was disappointing and private crop advices were bullish. There is a tendency to decrease acreage figures.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 11.54 and ruled easy under scattered realising. October was quoted 11.51 which was the lowest level and prices recorded a sharp rise of 19 points under excellent demand. There was scarcity of contracts and the market closed at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 12.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 6 points. There was moderate liquidation and hedging which was absorbed chiefly by trade. Prices later reacted on liquidation on more favourable weather. Straddle selling was offset by trade support. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.16d. per lb.

Indian cotton futures lost 8 points. Sakels closed 6 to 12 points down and Uppers were 3 to 9 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was quiet, but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 6 points.

CROP PROSPECTS

Messrs E. J. Schwabach & Co. states:—

If the yield of cotton, says the "Journal of Commerce", should be equal to the average of 173 pounds harvested during the last ten seasons, and if the 31 million acres figure is taken as a basis of the estimate, then a crop of 11,232,000 bales is indicated. Leasing of acreage to the Government under the soil conservative programme has been more active lately, owing to bad weather, so that this acreage estimate may prove fairly accurate although if the 32,500,000 acre figure is taken, the yield would be 11,776,000 bales. Careful opinions in the trade estimate domestic and foreign demand for American cotton this season at 12 3/4 million bales and a further increase above this amount next year. Thus a shortage of upward of 1 million bales in the current production is indicated. This prospect augurs an exceptional opportunity next Spring and Summer for the Government to further reduce its stock of cotton and thus bring the carryover of American in Government and private hands closer to normal proportions.

INFLATION EFFECTS

Active world rearmament and inflation of Government credits in many countries indicates further stimulation of the upward movement of the trade cycle. With the prospective world carryover of American pointing toward 7 million bales of which nearly 4 million is Government controlled, the statistical position is recognized abroad as likely to warrant more than 11 unless growing conditions are abnormally favourable.

The payment of the bonus, which is now at hand, is expected to further stimulate general demand and all factors point toward a buying spurt which is already manifest in the goods market, likely to exceed anything seen in several years. Retail sales at large. Primary market cloth sales last week were estimated at double the current rate of production. Fall requirements of merchants are not yet filled. As mills have not excess stocks of American cotton, there must be constant price-fixing in the futures market at a time when hedges will be non-existent at least until some time this Fall.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (2-59 p.m.)	11.70+19
N. Y. October Lowest (10-49 a.m.)	11.51
Liverpool October Highest	6.28—04
Liverpool October Lowest	6.23—03

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Good trade demand. Wall Street liquidation appears to be over. Stronger technical position. Good cloth markets. Rain is needed for best result in Central Belt and Northern Texas.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Two sided trading market. General disposition now is to await official acreage estimate and weather developments in West.

New York.—Advance is likely to continue. Spot market strong.

New York.—Weekly weather report more unfavourable than expected. Acreage estimated to be 3,10,00,000 by private reports. Statistical position is favourable.

New York.—Important speculative liquidation absorbed by trade. More favourable weather ignored. Acreage ideas under thirtytwo millions. Crop late, spotty. Expect pool's Octobers absorbed gradually at higher prices. Continue to be bullish.

New York.—Professional traders' liquidation is over followed by scarcity of contracts. Private estimates of acreage are being reduced offsetting beneficial rains in the West.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

One of their New York Friends cabled as under:—

Inspite of heavy liquidation yesterday, Market advanced again to-day. New York Crops look higher. Mills still buying heavily and textile market continuing active. Do not recommend following advance for present.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Believe in higher prices but must expect reactions; would buy on these.

Rubber: Good trade enquiry; improved sentiment politically stimulating the market. 7 11/16.

Copper: Advance confidently expected

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 2.

Following a sharp rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 215 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices declined to Rs 214/8 on scattered realising. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 215/4 while Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 224/12. The undertone of the market was good.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but it opened firm at a rise of 10 points and later was quoted 14 points higher. The local market ruled firm and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	225	8	0
Broach A/M	216	6	0
Oomra July	206	12	0
Oomra D/J	195	4	0
Bengal July	189	0	0
Bengal D/J	158	0	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 149 Jan. 123 at Cross Rate 5.02 11/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 224/8—Liverpool July 6.17 Rs. 67 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215—Liverpool May 6.70 Rs. 53 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215—New York May 11.78 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 11/32.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 1.

Broach J/A. Op. 220 1/2; Highest 222 1/2; Lowest 220 1/2; Closing 222 1/4

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 212 1/4; Highest 213 1/2; Lowest 212 1/4; Closing 213

Oomra July Op. 204 3/4; Highest 205 1/2; Lowest 204 3/4; Closing 205 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 193; Highest 193 1/2; Lowest 193; Closing 193.

Bengal July Op. 185; Highest 185 1/2; Lowest 185; Closing 185 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 155 1/2; Highest 155 3/4; Lowest 155 1/2; Closing 155 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 6 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 30th June	5,364
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,564,803
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,349,009
Increase	515,294

as potential demands translated into orders. £36/18/3

Lead: Building trades continue; big consumers Continental demand anticipated. £15/7/6.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 1.

October	11.69+18
December	11.69+18
January	11.70+19
March	11.72+20
May	11.78+20
Middling Spot	12.50+17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 1.

July	12.38+14
October	11.65+19
December	11.65+19
Middling Spot	12.58+09

NEW YORK.

New York, July 1.

Noon Call:	
October	11.56
December	11.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Sports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

July	6.64—06
August	6.52—06
September	6.38—08
October	6.24—08
November	6.14—09
December	6.13—09
January	6.12—09
February	6.12—08
March	6.12—08
April	6.11—08
May	6.11—08
June	6.09—08
Middling Spot	7.16—03
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
October	6.26
January	6.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

July	9.22
October	9.14
November	9.03
January	8.80
March	8.69
May	8.59
July	8.51
Middling Spot	9.47

MONEY EXCHANGE

Bombay July 2.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D June-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	366 3/4
Banks selling T T	364 3/4
Banks buying T T	362 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	580
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 1st instant	5.02 1/4
Japan/London 2nd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 2nd instant	7.32
Hongkong/London 2nd instant	1/3 9/16
Shanghai/London 2nd instant	1/2 5/8
London/Paris 1st instant	75.73
London/Belgium 1st instant	29.67 1/2
London/Switzerland 1st instant	15.33 1/4
London/Berlin 1st instant	12.43 1/4
London/Stockholm 1st instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 1st instant	5.03
London/Amsterdam 1st instant	7.36 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 30th ulto.	£6-18-8

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Generally fair.

Central:—Thunder showers.

Western:—Cloudy unsettled, a serious drought threatens Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Gold 1st instant	6-19-0 1/2
Silver London Ready	
30th ulto.	19 7/16
1st instant	19 7/16
Silver London Forward	
30th ulto	19 1/2
1st instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready	
30th ulto.	45
1st instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
30th instant	3/4 p.c.
1st instant	3/4 p.c.
London D'scount 6 Mos	
30th ulto.	11/16 p.c.
1st instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday London gold prices recorded a rise of 4 1/2d to £6-19-0 1/2. London-Paris Exchange was quoted 8 points up at 75.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 5.02 11/32. London silver market was quiet but steady with prices unchanged. Both Montreal and Shanghai markets were closed.

In the local market prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Business was restricted.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	5	3
Ashad delivery	34	5	6
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	1	0
Shrawan delivery	34	5	9
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	4	6

SILVER.

Ready	48	9	0
Ashad delivery	48	9	6
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	4	0
Shrawan delivery	48	11	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 1.

Spot	19 7/16
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/0 1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 1.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. July sellers	25/6
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Spt/Dec. sellers	25/4 1/2

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP

Membership on the New York cotton Exchange was sold at 12,500 dollars, an increase of 500 dollars over the previous price.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, July 2.

July	204.60+200
August	202.30
September	202.30+90
October	200.40+160
January	199.20+190

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	62
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	37
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 5 del. Pfd.	76
Consolidated Gas	36
American Tel. and Tel.	166
Western Union Telg	85 1/3
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	36 1/3
Great North Pfd.	38
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Bethelehem Steel	50
United States Steel	59 1/2
Amr. Tobacco B.	92
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/2
General Motor	66 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	58
Socony	13
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	38 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
American Smelting	86

Market strong in utilities; otherwise irregular.

Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 1

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£78
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960-90	£117 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£14
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£102
National Bank of India	£44 5/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02
Paris	75.73
Berlin	12.43 1/4
Madrid	36.54 1/2
Amsterdam	7.36 1/4
Brussels	29.67 1/2
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.33 1/4
Prague	120.75

PRODUCE

London, July 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	Nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	30/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—	
Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. Nominal	6/7 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—	
Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. Nominal	6/4 1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.—	
Karachi per cwt July/Aug. Nominal	6/4 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	6 3/4

SEEDS.

London, July 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton July sellers	£11/3/9
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/16/3
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/5/0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/12/6
Casterseed Bombay C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/15/0

U. S. COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report

Rains are urgently needed in Oklahoma, Tennessee and Alabama and also in Texas except the southwest where storm has damaged crop but conditions are at present average to good. The eastern belt has improved but weather in North and South Carolina is too cool. Crop continues late with some intentions not planted.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

BROACH:	
Fully Good. (Good Staple)	5.67
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.82
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.97
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.70
Superfine. (No. 1 Staple)	5.85
Choice. (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
BENGAL:	
Good	4.60
Fully Good	4.70
Fine	4.82

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Month-End Long Liquidation

Burma And Indian Cements Firm

Budly Differences Narrow: Bulls Confidently Look For Higher Prices

BOMBAY: July 2.

To-day being the last day for Settlement of open business, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady during the early part of the day, but later on there was some month-end long liquidation, which weakened prices of Steel Shares.

The market opened firm with active support and Bull Operators are confidently looking for higher prices. Shorts were forced to cover their unprotected sales at higher prices and Steel Shares reached a new high level and were near about the highest prices recorded last year. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 751-4 and Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 185-8. The undertone of the market was good.

Bombay-Burma Shares were active with a good enquiry and Indian Cements are attracting new buyers. Hydro-Electric Shares and Cotton Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover.

Budly differences were narrow and despite large open business, Dfds. for the next settlement, were quoted at a premium of Rs. 2-8, and Ordinary Shares were quoted annas eight higher. This situation is believed to be fundamentally sound, but in the absence of any employment of money, investors are willing to accept a low return.

The Share Bazar will remain open for one hour on Friday being a Jain holiday.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 2.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	666 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	137 8
100	Central India	233 2
100	Colaba	119 6
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	185 0
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	53 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 2.

Century 138 137

Bom. Dyeing 672 673 671 672 666

Kohinoor 217 215 217 215/14

Central India 233/2

New Great 112/8

Simplex 63

Swadeshi 166 170 168/12

Bundi 37/4 37/6

I. Cement 542 541 546 541

Punjab 26/6 26/2

Shahabad 496 495 497 495/10

Andhra 1650 1660 1657 1662 1655 1652

Tata Hydro 177/8

Tata Power 1646 1647 1642 1645 1636 1635

Tram. Ord. 159/11

T. Steel Dfd. 746 743 747 737 740 734 735

T. Steel Ord. 184/8 185 183 182/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 161/12 162

Bellapur 197 198 197

B. Steam 298 301 300

B. Burma 468 467 476 473 472/8

100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	216 14
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	112 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	33 4
1000	Sholapur	1775 0
50	Simplex	62 8
100	Swadeshi	168 12
100	Swan	86 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	115 8
25-50	Central	36 8
500	Imperial	1587 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	391 4
50-100	India	133 0
100	Reserve Bank	133 0
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 6
160	Gwalior	132 8
100	Indian	541 14
40	Katni Defd.	2350 0
100	Katni Ord.	390 0
75	Okha	288 12
10	Punjab	26 2
100	Shahabad	495 10
70	United	144 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	45 12
200	Oriental	4975 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	176 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1652 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bom. Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	178 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay July 2

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	103/8
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/5/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/4
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/12/6
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, July 1.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 11/16

1000	Tata Power	1635 0
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	917 8
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dhond Baramati	102 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandvi Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	37 2
30	Tata Steel Def.	735 0
30	Tata Steel Ord.	182 8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	231 4
50	Belapur Sugar	197 8
250	Bombay Steam	300 0
125	Bombay Burma	472 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	158 2
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	5-7-3
50	Bombay Telephone	119 0
100	Indian Bleaching	113 12
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning.	573 12
15	Scindia	19 2
30	Premier Construction	83 8
25	Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936

TRUTH ABOUT "MATRIC" MASSACRE

Sensational Disclosures In Corporation

TELL-TALE CIRCULARS: UNIVERSITY PLAYS SHYLOCK

A large number of students and many citizens went to the Municipal Corporation Hall on Thursday afternoon to hear the debates which affected their respective interests. The students were anxious to hear what the City Fathers had to say regarding the unprecedented failure of large number of candidates in the matriculation examination. The citizens were concerned about the Sabha Mandap in the Maruti temple near the mosque at the Byculla Bridge.

Both of them had to go disappointed, as the meeting was adjourned till 3 p.m. (to-day) without finishing the debate on the question of the unsuccessful candidates in the matriculation examination, while the other question remained suspended, since it was not taken up at all for want of time.

Mr. K. T. Shah moved:

"That the Corporation view with grave concern the repeated failure in ever-increasing numbers of candidates presenting themselves at the Matriculation Examination, and particularly the disproportionately large number of such failures at the last examination owing to the unusual character of certain questions at the Examination., and request the Corporation's representative on the University to urge upon the University authorities to grant such relief to the unsuccessful candidates in such manner as may be possible".

Mr. Shah said he did not ask the Corporation to compel the University to give relief to the unsuccessful students, but only to give them such relief as was possible for them to do so. He failed to see why this year only, the examination was more severe than in the past. He thought that there should be an enquiry into this matter as outside Bombay Presidency, the examination result was as favourable as 60 to 70 per cent. He assured the councillors that this was in no way playing to the gallery or election propaganda, but since there was no regular channel to ventilate the grievances of the students, this was the only alternative to bring to the notice of the University authorities the feelings of the students. The University could easily have a supplementary examination, and in certain subjects, marks could be revised by giving the failed students a few marks of grace to qualify them to pass the examination. The students did not ask for anything unusual, but only such relief as was possible for the University to grant them. He urged the House not to make this a party question or to look to the prestige, but to take a generous view of the matter since the future of thousands of students was involved in it.

PLAYING SHYLOCK

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin seconded the proposition and said "To me it strikes to be a miserable muddle made by our University in connection wtih the last Matriculation Examination, from the beginning to the end. The Bombay University has, in this instance, acted the part of the proverbial Shylock—so far it pursued the policy of money-making transaction in connection with the Matriculation Examination held in April last. The facts that I will presently put before the House will disclose their inconsistent attitude in this matter. I will try to deal with this question with facts and figures.

First and foremost I would draw the attention of this House to the contradictory circulars issued by the Bombay University to the Principals and Head Masters of the recognised schools of the Bombay Presidency.

The following is the circular:—"Heads of recognised schools are hereby informed that the Syndicate have decided to hold a supplementary matriculation examination either late in October or early in November 1936 under the present scheme, the texts in English and the Modern Indian Languages being the same as those appointed for the Matriculation Examination to be held in April 1936. Only such candidates as are sent up for the Matriculation Examination to be held in April 1936 or have been sent up for the Matriculation Examination prior to 1936 and have failed to qualify for the Matriculation Certificate will be allowed to appear at the Supplementary Examination, provided they satisfy the usual conditions of admission and have the permission of the heads of schools for appearing at the said Examination. The dates of the Supplementary Examination and the Centres at which it will be held will be announced later."

The circular is dated January 31.

ROOT OF EVIL.

Continuing Mr. Hirjibehdin said: This circular created a stir not only amongst Head Masters and Principals but mostly amongst parents of students who were ever so anxious to see that their sons and daughters may not be deprived of the benefit of attending the last test to be held in October under the present scheme.

It was this circular issued by the University that was the root of the whole evil so to say. It was this circular that prompted rather forced the hands of all the Head Masters of different recognised schools to send all students, weak or strong, successful or unsuccessful, in the Preliminary Test for the Matriculation Examination. Even such schools who were gene-

Continued on page 8)

PREVENTION OF FIRE IN THEATRES

Madras Police Chief's Order

MADRAS, July 1.

As a sequel of the disastrous fire in Hyderabad (Deccan), the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has issued an order requesting managers of all cinema theatres in the city to comply, before September 3, with rule 39 of the revised Cinematograph Rules which requires that the floor, roof, galleries, passage etc. intended for public use should be constructed of fire resisting material. Non-compliance with the order would entail immediate suspension of licenses. —A. P.

DEWAN BAHADUR MUDALIAR'S DEPARTURE

MADRAS, July 2.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar left for Bombay this morning by the Express 'en route' to England to take charge of office as a member of the India Council. A large gathering of officials and non-officials were present at the station to wish him bon-voyage.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar sails by the P. and O. s.s. "Cathay" on Saturday.—A. P.

"CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION" FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 1.

At a representative meeting of the Calcutta citizens held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at Albert Hall this evening, an influential committee was formed under the name "Bengal Provincial Civil Liberties Union" with Mr. N.K. Basu, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Council, as President, and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Basu, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, as Secretary. This Committee is authorised to take necessary steps to form District and Sub-Divisional Unions.

Prominent among those who participated at the meeting included Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. S. K. Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta.—United Press.

KISTNA CONFERENCE INVITES JAWAHARLAL

BEZWADA, July 2.

The Kistna District Ryots' Association has resolved to invite Pandit Jawaharlal to open the Kistna District Ryots Conference to be held in August next in Gudivada Taluk. Mr. N. G Ranga, M. L. A. has been requested to preside at the conference.—A. P.

Books And Leaflets Seized By Calcutta Police

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta C.I.D. was busy this morning raiding about a dozen houses in North Calcutta. The officers took about half a dozen students, hailing from East Bengal to Elysium Headquarters for examination.

At some places objectionable books and leaflets are reported to have been seized. The searches were made in connection with the Terrorist activities.—United Press.

INDO-JAP TRADE PARLEYS

Simla Conference To Discuss Preliminaries For Negotiations

Mr. T. A. Stewart's mission in Bombay is practically over, and in the course of his brief stay in the city, he came in contact with representatives of important commercial associations in Bombay.

Among those who saw the Commerce Secretary were Sir Homi Mody, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik.

The main object of his visit was to sound the commercial community on questions likely to arise in the impending trade negotiations in Simla.

SIMLA CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the Government of India have summoned a conference in the second week of July as a preliminary to the Indo-Jap. trade negotiations. In this conference, the Government will consult the non-official advisers deputed by various commercial bodies regarding the attitude they should take in the making of the new agreement with Japan.

BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVES.

Apart from the three advisers of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent commercial bodies will participate in the conference. It is understood that Sir Chunilal V. Mehta has been deputed by the Bombay Millowners Association to the Simla Conference, while the East India Cotton Association has nominated its vice-president, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, and Mr. R. G. Saraiya (of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.) as unofficial advisers.

BASIS FOR NEW QUOTA.

It will be recalled that representatives of the Indian Merchants Chamber, the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Millowners' Association, confabulated a few months back with a view to present a united front in the matter of the Japanese agreement, safeguarding the interests of the cotton grower, consumer, and the Indian textile interests. Opinion was voiced in the Conference that the Japanese incursion was not confined merely to the textile market but was rampant in all markets. Even nascent swadeshi industries felt the dead-weight of the Japanese competition. A suggestion was made that all the imports of Japan into the Indian market should be taken into consideration in fixing the new quota for the new agreement.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

A new factor in the situation is the implementing of the Tariff Board recommendations by the Government of India giving preference to British goods. Though Indian interests made unequivocal protest against British preference, it was urged by the official spokesmen that the period of uncertainty was over and the line was made clear for Indo-Japanese trade agreement.

How the Japanese will use the new British preference to their own advantage in making the new agreement still remains to be seen. It will be recalled that the Japanese have left the Australian wool market severely alone and are contemplating tariff reprisals against Australia, simply because that country has shown preference to British goods. From the experience of the Runciman negotiations, it will be clear that the Japanese will be a hard nut to crack, as negotiators.

ZAW WEIK TO TAKE PART IN OLYMPIC GAME

India's Champion Weight-Lifter's Enterprise

RANGOON, June 30.

Zaw Weik, the weight-lifting champion of India and Burma, accompanied by U. Shein, his trainer will leave for Calcutta to-day arriving there on July 2.

Arrangements are being made by the All-India Weight-lifting Federation to send Zaw Weik to Berlin to take part in the weight-lifting contests at the world Olympic games as representative of India and Burma.—United Press.

REDUCE REVENUE BY HALF

Tank Zemindars' Demand

RAWALPINDI, June 28.

A demand for the reduction of land revenue to the extent of 50 per cent. of the assessed value was made at a public meeting of the zamindars of Tank (N.W.F.P.) held under the auspices of the District Parliamentary Board in the Committee Gardens.

The resolution, while stressing the need for the immediate reduction, brought home to the authorities the hardship under which the zamindars were labouring, in that the actual yield of certain agriculturists did not amount to the value of the assessed revenue.

The meeting also condoled the death of Dr. Ansari and Sjt. Abbas Tyabji.—United Press.

JINNAH TO VISIT MADRAS

MADRAS, July 2.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M. L. A., is expected to pay a visit to Madras shortly in connection with the establishment of a branch of the Muslim League in this presidency.

He is reported to have asked a prominent Muslim leader of this city to set up Muslim League Parliamentary Boards in several districts.—United Press.

SIR P. C. ROY IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 2.

Mr. S. P. Mukherjee and Sir P. C. Roy are here in connection with the meeting of the Indian Science Institute, which will be held this afternoon. Dr. Mukherjee is staying at "Upland", as guest of Sir M. Visveswaraiah.—United Press.

Sabha Mandap For Byculla Temple

Question To Be Discussed By Corporation To-day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The question of the construction of the Sabha Mandap in the Maruti Temple at Byculla Bridge will be discussed in the Municipal Corporation to-day. The Committee appointed to report on the question has submitted its recommendations, but the report not being unanimous, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Mayor's room to re-consider the question, and bridge over the difference of opinion.

It was agreed at the meeting at the suggestion of Mr. H. A. Lalji, Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. Mathradas Tricumji that the Sabha Mandap may be allowed, provided the votaries made no noise, and did not disturb the Muslims in their prayers at the mosque close by. This agreement was considered satisfactory by all concerned; but on Thursday evening when it was again taken up, some members backed out of it.

It is stated that the majority desire to pass the report of the Committee, which is given below. The Muslim members, it is understood, would walk out, if an adjournment is not given to reconsider the question.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE

It will be recalled that on 23rd April last, the Municipal Corporation passed the following resolutions:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that before constructing the Sabha Mandap at the Maruti Temple adjacent to the mosque thereat near the Byculla Bridge it is desirable that efforts should be made to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to both the parties and that the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of opening negotiations with the authorities of the Temple and the Mosque with a view to achieving the object and to report to the Corporation the result of his negotiations."

The Committee accordingly considered the question at their meetings held on the 27th April and 4th and 9th May 1936, in consultation with the Commissioner. During the discussion the Chairman pointed out that the reference to the Committee was limited and that it would not be in order to re-open the question as regards the permission granted by the Corporation for the re-construction of the Sabha Mandap. The discussion was thereafter confined to finding out what could be done consistently with the commitments of the Corporation to the Trustees of the Temple and to the Pujari to secure an agreed solution. The Mahomedan members of the Committee objected to the noise which might disturb the prayers in the Mosque as a result of the Bhajans, etc., that the Hindu devotees might make in the Sabha Mandap, and it was proposed that the Commissioner be requested to suggest to the Pujari of the Temple to put up a board within the Sabha Mandap to the effect that those worshippers who gather in the Sabha Mandap will be good enough to see that no such noise is made in the hall as would disturb the prayers in the adjoining Muslim Mosque and that a recommendation be made to the Commissioner that the wall to the west of the open space be raised from 8 feet to 14 feet. As against this, it was pointed out that the proposal could not solve the difficulty as no precise standard could be prescribed so as to satisfy the condition of a minimum noise which would not disturb the prayers and that the proposal if accepted would leave the whole question unsolved and make a fruitful source of future trouble.

A COMPOUND WALL.

After carefully considering the various suggestions in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the right solution of the question is to raise the height of the compound wall between the Temple and the Mosque and to request both the communities to continue the good relations that have prevailed between the votaries of the Temple and the Mosque during the last 50 years or so. The Committee beg therefore to recommend that in order to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to both the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities in the matter of the construction of the Sabha Mandap at the Maruti Temple, the Commissioner be requested to raise the compound wall separating the Temple from the Mosque to 14 feet. The Committee also express a hope that the amicable and good relations that have prevailed all these years between the votaries of the Maruti Temple and the Mosque will continue and that mutual toleration will guide the votaries of both the places of worship as hitherto. The Committee also beg to recommend that in reply to his letter, Mr. M. A. Azad, President of the Jamiat-el-Ahrarul Muslemeen, be informed of the orders passed.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in a dissenting minute states:

As for the Muslim position, it is very simple. They would have gladly given a part of the mosque for the improvement of the road if there was even the slightest excuse under the Islamic Law. They tried their best to find an authority to permit such an action; they even sent two intelligent and experienced Muslim workers to Delhi and other places in the north to explain the position to experts on religious Law but unfortunately no sanction in Islamic Law could be found in favour of conceding any portion of the Mosque.

Now the Muslims object to the erection of a Sabha Mandap because it is avowedly meant for carrying on "Kirtans, Bhajans" and music, etc., in it. Muslims in the Mosque are not aware of any such music ever taking place near the Mosque. Either there was never music in the precincts of that Temple or if at all there was it must have been so feeble as not to reach the Mosque. In this connection there is a serious omission in the report when it does not even mention Mr. S. K. Patil's suggestion in the Committee that a Sabha Mandap was merely a waiting hall and not a Bhajan Mandap. ('Vide' Secretary's memorandum circulated to the members of the Committee giving the extract of the proceedings of the Committee). In fact those Muslim members who did not raise objection to the erection of a Sabha Mandap seem to have been deceived by the word which does not at all connote that it is a place for music or bhajans. In spite of all this it is surprising that even the most modest suggestion of Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee about a board being put up in the new building was rejected

Continued on page 8)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

THE ALARM IS OUT FOR A MAN WITH A SCARRED CHIN AN' ALL I GET IS SORE EYES!
LOOK AT THAT GUY—HE MUSTA MISSED HIS TRAIN!
6-6
SAVE ME! SAVE ME! HE'S AFTER ME!
I DON'T SEE NOBODY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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BY TH' BELLS O' BIG BEN, IT'S THE GUY WITH TH' SCAR!

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